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The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 75 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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SUNDAY EDITION.

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J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,

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Price List on Application.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Sumatra Maru.	T. Hachihara..	5,863	17th Mar	31st Mar
Mogalaka Maru.	H. Meguro ..	5,751	29th Mar	30th Mar
Nelson Maru..	Hori ..	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru..	J. Kojima ..	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to—

T. OHARA,
Manager.

P. O. Box No. 358.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
31st Mar.	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA †	16,277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd June	MOREA	10,911
9th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	KALYAN	8,987

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
30th March	MATIANA	8,965
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,600
12th June	WARFIELD *	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
31st March	SICILIA	6,813
28th April	SOUDAN	6,696
31st May	SICILIA	6,813
1st June	MALWA	10,941
28th ,,	SOUDAN	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June	NARKUNDA	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
29th March	BANDRA	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports 9-30 a.m.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Basra via Karachi
31st ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'was
2nd April	VITA	Karachi via K'was
4th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1339.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.	For.
s.s. Jalaputra...	8310	6th April	Tuticorin Rangoon.
s.s. Jaladutta...	6700	7th ,,	Karachi.

For freight and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	19th Mar	31st Mar
Bagato Mart	Y. Kotorie ..	5,901	28th Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Marn.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	15th ,,
Genoa Maru.		785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	14th ,,	27th ,,
Tokushima Maru.	J. Ichikawa.	5,976	20th ,,	2nd May
Tambs Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	27th ,,	11th ,,
Sado Maru..	I. Nisi. ..	5,896	15th May	29th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,00,000-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,48,69,967-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Ylollo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.

BANKERS.

HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.

BRANCHES.

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.

Consult Rev. G. E. WALTERS, Bhopal.
Famous specialists reported "Bedridden. Case Hopeless."

VALUABLE LIFE SAVED.

Patient writes from Switzerland:—
"The reports on condition of my lungs are very satisfactory. The Doctors have report that both lungs are drying up nicely and that there is a most decided improvement registered in the time I have been here.
The Head Doctor now states that he sees no reason why I should not make "a good cure." A very different story from that of three months ago."
Even if case "Hopeless" you CAN BE CURED.

M.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
Navy Blue Serge Suit Rs. 69.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BATLIWALA'S

40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12

Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3

BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholera) Mixture. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and as. 1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE

Price on Application

Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. "CAWASHAPUR", Bombay.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreak. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8
Price 1 box Pills Rs 1-8
} excluding postal expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, B.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phia. of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the East.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Mohalla Gulastan, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo Ointment 80 p. c. cure.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4-0.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0. Middle size—Rs. 0-10-0.
Ague Mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Influenza:—Preventive and curative Re. 1-0-0.
Also Standard Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A temporary TYPIST for about 2 months. Apply personally to the SPECIAL ENGINEER, Tansa Completion Works, Bombay Municipality.
C16958

WANTED—Competent CLERKS for Uganda, Gujaratis knowing Accounts and Cotton preferred. Apply to NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO., 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A. R6937.

WANTED—DOCTORS for Pilgrim Steamers either M.B. B.S., L.M.&S., or L.C.P.S. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD. 18, Rampart Row, Fort, between 3 and 4 p.m."
A. R6943.

WANTED—Influential TRAVELLING AGENTS stating salary Rs. 60 allowance and bonus extra. Please apply to Box No. 9191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R6934.

WANTED—One B. E., as Professor on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R6879

WANTED—Influential spare time workers everywhere. No Clerical but outdoor work. Excellent income. Please apply to Box No. 9190, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6933

WANTED—A thoroughly competent MACHINE SHOP MAISTRY. Pay Rs. 100-5-200. One used to all Machine tools and with experience in large Workshop need apply to Mr. M. K. LALA, Superintendent, P. W. D. Workshops, Nagpur, C. P.
A. R.16053.

WANTED A LADY COMPANION for young Hindu lady residing at Andheri Should be able to speak Hindustani and possess sufficient knowledge of household arrangements, Box No. 9181 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R.6909.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati accounts and Typewriting expert in motor line first preference; pay according to qualification. Apply to MANEK BROTHERS & CO., Princess Street, Padamsee Building, Bombay.
A. R6942.

WANTED— For a laundry shop a GENERAL MANAGER with special knowledge of Dyeing and dry-cleaning. Apply stating salary previous experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 9182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6911.

WANTED—FAST TYPISTS, shorthand preferred, must have three years' experience in mercantile firm. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Only Gujarati Hindoos to apply personally to Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL Homji St., Hanuman Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
A R6925

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Christian seeks EMPLOYMENT as Secretary, Personal or Correspondence Clerk. Apply Box No. 9188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6929

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Ground floor of Bungalow, situated at 81, Hill Road, Bandra. Two minutes walk to Seashore. Open for inspection. Apply personally.
C. R6930.

TO LET—BLOCKS for Parsees only with every facilities at Grant Road Tram Termination, Khambala Hill, and Babulnath Road. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple. Chawpati.
C R6810

TO BE LET—Vasava Sea-side, nea Sanatorium, near Andheri, BUNGALOW with stable. Apply to GAMDEVI BHADI GALLI HOUSE, No. 5, 1st floor, Bombay.
C R6896

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory and Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED. 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring about 1,450 sq. feet and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. feet situated at 20/A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, near Alexandra Dock Red Gate. Apply for particulars to Messrs F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors. 20/A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay. Phone No. 2509.
C 16063

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small property at Sleater Road, Grant Road, suitable for the Parsis. Apply to SMETHAM, Solicitors.
G C16059

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

UMRELLAS—Sunproof and waterproof, obtainable at MEHTA BHUTA & CO., opp. Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street.
T R6924

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SLEEPING PARTNER with about five thousand rupees. Both interest and profits guaranteed. No risk, loss or trouble. Please apply to Box No. 9189 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6932

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, Bl, Rawalpindi.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—All unused; 15 Spanish Colonials 6 as. 18 Bavaria 6 as. 14 Bulgaria 6 as. 10 Servia 8 as. 10 Montenegro 8 as. 10 Thrace 8 as. All used; 16 Brazil 6 as. 12 Costa Rica 6 as. 14 Cuba 6 as. 20 Danzig 4 as. The lot all different Rs. 3/12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 16046

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible] WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Full particulars free from:—Mr. G. M. Mehta, F. S. D. S., Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.
M R6878

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandilagan Lane, P. O. Salphia. (HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U. P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
1587

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 30th and 31st instant and 2nd proximo those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay, 22nd March 1923. C16026

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD beg to announce that their premises will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant for Stocktaking ASQUITH & LORD, LTD. Opp. Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
16051

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A sufficient number of passengers not having registered, the proposed special train, to Lonavla on the 29th instant and back on the 3rd proximo will not run.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superaintendent.
Bombay 28th March, 1923. C16074.

NOTICE.

I "DATTARAM NARAYAN DEWOOLKER," Managing Proprietor of the "SHRIKRISHNA DAIRY FARM" hereby disclaim any partnership connection with any other Dairy Company or Dairy concern in the past.

D. N. DEWOOLKER,
Managing Proprietor,
Shri Krishn a Dairy Farm.
Thakurdwar,
Bombay, 28th March, 1923. C16075.

REVOCATION OF THE POWER OF ATTORNEY.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. CAVASJI B. PATELL will discontinue to sign on our behalf from this day, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour to sign for our piece-goods Branch of Bombay having then revoked as the said branch is closed.

Per Pro. Sallem Mahomed Comer Dessai.
CHAPSEE JETSEE.
R6935.

NOTICE.

LOST between Chowpatti and Museum from Taxi via Queen's Road, on 24th March, one blue ENVELOPE containing along with other papers a Trust Deed and Government Securities for Rs. 15,000. Finder returning contents intact to address on envelope will be rewarded.
R.6931.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Nagato Maru," are hereby informed of the steamers arrival on the 28th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargodamaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within on month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SAVITABAI, widow of Maganlal Mancharan, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased. (1) PURSHOTTAMDAS BRIJMOHANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleswar, outside the Fort, a Managing Clerk in the firm of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors and (2) Amarchand Kalyanchand, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jhaveri Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, a jeweller both of them being executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the above named deceased Bai Savitabai .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C16069

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHUBAI BAPUJI IJNER, widow of Bapuji Hormasjee Ijner and MANEKBAI PIROJSHA FATAKIA, wife of Pirojshaw Ruttonjee Fatakia, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, the Executrices and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Hormasjee Cawasjee Minocherhomjee deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client GOKALDAS VIRJEE absolutely and free from incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming any right or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, partition maintenance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Ardesar Dady Street, Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less bearing Collector's Old No. 286, Collector's New No. 1955 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey Nos. 7420, 7431, 7461, 7463 and 7471 and Cadastral Survey No. 735 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1556, 1557 and Street Nos. 22-24 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Ardesar Dady Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hiralal Bapoolal and on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji Cawasji Manjara

Dated this 28th day of March, 1923.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C16069.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI NOWROJI KAPADIA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. RUSTOMJI JAMSHEDJI PATELL

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance lease lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the some known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 27 New No. 182 Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 87 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 1987, Street No. 125 and containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of F. P. Kararia, on or towards the South by the property of Framroz J. Kuka, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the Bhangwady Theatre and on or towards the West by Girgaum Road.

Dated the 28th day of March, 1923.
F. P. FAVRI.
Purchaser's Attorney.
C16068.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4876 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 25th day of October 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BADRINARAYEN BASDEODAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Calcutta and carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Multanchand Badrinarayen at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Messrs. BALKISONDAS GOVINDRAM, a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To
RAMRATAN CHUNILAL, a Partner in the defendant firm abovenamed.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants a sum of Rs. 3,812-8-0, together with interest thereon at the rate of 0-12-0 per cent per mensem from the 1st day of June 1921 till Judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of April, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of March, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C16070

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLI N. CHAIWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ESUFALLI MOOSAJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim, or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground for 999 years renewable in perpetuity together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifteen (415) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492,164, etc., New No. 14011,14012,14077 14078. Old Survey No. 12,11,10,9 and New Survey No. 5524,5587 and cadestral survey No. 854 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Manchabai, widow of Maneklal Rajaram and partly by the property of Gulam Nabi and partly by the property of Oomerbhai Osmanbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2118-2119 Street No. 9 and 10.

Dated this 28th day of March 1923.
DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C16071

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 2409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF IRON FOUNDRIES.

AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL, SHIP QUALITY PLATES, BLACK STEEL SHEETS, GRIFFIN BRAND, W. I. W. BRAND STEEL BALING HOOPS, AND BLACK CLOSE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS, ALL OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for Messrs. STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LTD. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Mathuradas Bhanji, Messrs. J. S. DODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned goods:—

MILD STEEL SHIP QUALITY PLATES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

130 Plates, 8 feet long by 4 feet broad by 1/8 inch thick.
Weighing 10 tons, 8 cwts., 0 qr., 16 lbs.
(Stored in No. 1 W. B. Warehouse, Princes Docks.)

197 Plates, 8 feet long by 4 feet wide by 1/8 inch thick.
Weighing 15 tons, 15 cwts., 1 qr., 8 lbs.
(Stored in No. 2 W. B. Warehouse, Princes Docks.)

BLACK STEEL SHEETS, GRIFFIN BRAND OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

243 Bundles Sheets, 4 feet long, 30 inches wide, 7 Sheets per cwt.
Total weight 12 tons, 1 cwt., 0 qr., 18 lbs.

245 Bundles Sheets, 4 feet long, 30 inches wide, 8 Sheets per cwt.
Total weight 12 tons, 0 cwt., 3 qrs., 6 lbs.
(Stored in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks.)

W. I. W. BRAND, STEEL BALING HOOPS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

24 feet long by 20 gauge thick by 3/4 inch wide.
510 Bundles folded from about 7 feet 4 inches to 8 feet long.
Weighing approximately 12 tons, 14 cwts., 2 qrs., 9 lb.
(Stored in No. 7 Warehouse, Princes Docks.)

BLACK CLOSE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, weighing about 8 sheets per cwt.
264 Bundles, equalling 2,112 sheets.
Total weight 12 tons, 10 cwts., 1 qr., 3 lbs.

4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, weighing about 12 sheets per cwt.
254 Bundles, equalling 3,048 sheets.
Total weight 12 tons, 12 cwts., 0 qr., 11 lbs.
(Stored in No. 7 Warehouse, Princes Docks.)

The above goods are open to inspection at the abovementioned places.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 29th March, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 95, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4665.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, April 1923, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 41, 40, 39; Case Nos. 57; 58; 59; Kolbhat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

Building St. Nos. 309-313; 297-307; 496-498; 545; 529-535; 466-470; 464; 5-7; 9-19; Case Nos. 1; 2-24; 31; 32; 33; 42; Parel Road (Bhindy Bazar), Memonwada Road; Chunam Kiln Lane.

Building Case Nos. 1; 31; 9, 10; Jail Road East; Doongri Street Chinch Bunder Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th March, 1923

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SATURDAY the 31st instant being a public holiday our usual sale of Horses and Carriages will not take place.

On THURSDAY the 29th day of March of March 1923 at 2-30 pm. (S.T. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Orient Building opposite Tennis Station and handsome lush make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver, cases, ice box, aluminium utensils meat safes etc., etc.

The property of J. Royal, Esqr. Asst. Auditor and Accountant, G.I.P.Ry.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Auction sale of very valuable landed properties at Grant Road.,

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Pandharinath Madanji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of June 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part the following immoveable properties situate at Grant Road will be put up for sale by public auction on Tuesday the 17th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. Bennett and Co. on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 182 and 183 Old Survey No. 185 and New Survey No. 2/7368 and assessed by the Municipality under D War No. 2437 Street No. 426 and 434 and bounded east or towards the North by the Grant Road east or towards the East by the House of the Mortgagor on on towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Nooroodin and east or towards the West by the property of Raghunath Tukaram.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Land or ground with the messuage tenements buildings dwelling houses ranges of chawls and erections standing thereon situate on the Southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and fifty two square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 11 New No. 13488 New Survey No. 7368 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, and 2425 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 418 and bounded on or towards the North by the Grant Road on or towards the East by the property of Gopaldas Madhavdas on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Balajee on or towards the West partly by the property of the Mortgagor and partly by the property of Mahomedally Nooroodin.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Freehold Land or ground situate lying or being without the Fort of Bombay at Grant Road No. 414 in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and four square yards be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11 New No. 13488 and Old Survey No. 183 and New Survey No. 1A/7369 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Rates under D Ward No. 2426 and Street No. 420, 422 and 424 respectively and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Khandooji Ranoji Patel on or towards the West partly by the property of Mahomedally Nuruddin and partly by the property of the said Khandooji Ranoji Patel and on or towards the North by the public Road called Grant Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Pandharinath Madanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned Auctioneers.—

exported 12 billions, of which China took completed through its domestic and foreign staff the third world cotton summary during 9,536,000 bales. Adding season pro- and 7-6,64,000 bales of all kinds, we get a 15,087,

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummam Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5153.

Auction Sale of household and artistic furniture, Cabinet, Gramophone, Sweet-toned Iron Framed German Stuttgart Cottage Piano, by Carl Hart, rich Platedware, Glassware, Cutlery, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Janjira Chambers, Wedderburn Road, opp. Hotel Majestic Fort, Messrs. MISTRY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters tea tables Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved cashmere table, brass top centre table, palmstands, English cabinet gramophone, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel ice box, glassware cutlery cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. Darby, Esq., M. I. M. Carriage Supt. G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will this Day THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the property of an European gentleman the following household furniture, etc., such as :—

Iron cots and mattresses, carpet, almirahs, show cases, book case, dining table, chairs, sofa, ice box, meatsafe, table, teapoys, writing table, kitchen table, book-stand, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the concerned :—

47 pcs. measuring bands 30 mrs. with chain.

1 case 50 gross glass penholders.

Property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY OF AN INSOLVENT PARSEE.

Good opportunity to Parsee families, Khoja families, to buy selected ornaments such as bracelets and necklaces, earrings, rings, malas, pearl bangles, soranhar, etc.

By order of Basil N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the mortgagee's attorneys Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. and on account and at the risk of Hormusji N. Doctor, Insolvent, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this Day THURSDAY, the 29th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) 29th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable diamond, emerald and pearl ornaments such as

6 Diamond rings.
12 Diamond, emerald and ruby rings, marquis roses, etc.
4 Diamond emerald necklaces.
2 Pairs of diamond bangles.
5 Pairs of diamond emerald and ruby ear-rings.
4 Diamond emerald and pearl collars.
4 Pearl necklaces.
4 Pairs of diamond and emerald bracelets
6 Pairs of pearl bangles.
3 Pairs of pearl raufuls.
3 Pairs of Diamond lavangias.
Diamond, emerald and pearl pendants.
1 Diamond, emerald and pearl sari-pin.
2 Pairs of diamond booty etc., etc.

25 per cent deposit and delivery next day.

For further conditions and particulars of sale apply Messrs Crawford and Bayley Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane or the undersigned.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALVADEVI ROAD, OPP. BADAMWADY.

By the order of the mortgagees and with the Consent of the mortgagor, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property at Kalbadevi Road, opp. Badamwady where the shop of Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Jewellers, is situated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed and made freehold together with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay facing the Kalbadevi Road on the West side thereof containing by admeasurement 150 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 204 and New No. A/1574 Old Survey No. 219, and New Survey No 2/206 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1870 and Street Nos. 174/176 Kalbadevi Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by Kalbadevi Road, on the West by Morarji Kalianji's House, on the North by Rao Bahadur Tilakchand Kalyanmal's house and on the South by Morarji Kalianji's house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

86, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WALI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction this Day THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of G. N. seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of castor seeds, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, bags of dry cocoanuts, bundles of C. I. sheets, cases of machinery, cases of tea, bags of cement, loose iron bars flat, cases of glass globes, zinc slabs, cases of locks, bundles of iron bars, crate of machinery, bundle of iron pipes, loose steel beams, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of fresh dates, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots [illegible] to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit [illegible]ent. will be required; however in [illegible] if the Auctioneers demand full am[illegible]ve to be paid and the goods [illegible] on paying the balance with[illegible] the date of sale, otherwise [illegible]harged at one anna per

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 FIAT MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the owner THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green :—

1 Motor Lorry No. 348 of Fiat Maker
3½ tons capacity in running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

In Aid of
BENGAL RELIEF FUND.
GRAND CHARITY
CONCERT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Tuesday 3rd April 6 p. m.

Bal Gandharva

The Famous Maharashtra Singer
BURKUT ALLA KHAN
The well known Sitarist.

DR. ALVARO

THE EMINENT ILLUSIONIST.

TICKETS Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Boxes & sofas from
Mrs. Sabavall. Tel. No. 4407.
THE REST AT
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE
between 3 & 6 p. m. (S.T.) daily.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao
Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Friday 30th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
VIRATANAYA.
Saturday 31st March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
SWAYAMVAR.
Sunday 1st April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Monday 2nd April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
VIRATANAYA.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play
"KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Sri Krishna.)
will be revived shortly
under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT
NATAK MANDALI
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Friday 30th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Saturday 31st March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAH SHIVAJI
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
Sunday 1st April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARADA
BOMBAY THEATRE
Monday 2nd April 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road Phone 3455.

TO-DAY.

Messrs. K. D. and Bros, present.

THE HOUSE OF HATE

7p. 1, 2, 3,
Pathe serial supreme)
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
and
ANTONIO MORENO
and
PATHE COMIC.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"I HEAR YOU CALLING ME"
The story of a man bearing the burden of another's sin.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
The Far-East Players Inc.
PRESENT THE
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY CO.
with ADELE BLOOD
IN
" ENTER MADAME "
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"DISCONTENTED WIVES"
featuring
J. P. MACGOWAN
and
FRITZI BRUNETTE
A drama of Restless Wives made by circumstances.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction :—MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
The peerless, fearless beauty in
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
A PATHE-SERIAL IN 15 EPISODES.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
NOT since "Hands Up", "The Tiger's Trail" and "Ruth of the Rockies", has Ruth Roland, most magnetic of serial stars, produced such a sensational Western thriller as "WHITE EAGLE."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND LAST WEEK.
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
13 to 15 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE, COMIC.
LOOK OUT.
Saturday 31st March PATHE SERIAL.
RUTH ROLAND
in THE TIMBER QUEEN.
Daring Beauty. Fearless Rider Thrill and Deed, Skill and Speed.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
SHRI KRISHNA-SATYABHAMA
OR
SHYMANTAK MANI
Specially produced by
NATIONAL FILM CO.
FOR
Ram Navami Holidays
See how Krishna clears himself from the charge of murder and theft winning beautiful Satyabhama as his bride.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
the enthralling Serial
THE WOLVES OF KULTUR
featuring
LEAH BAIRD
Supported by
CHARLES HUTCHISON and Sheldon Lewis.
FIFTEEN EPISODES OF SECRET SERVICE THRILLS AND ESCAPADES.
FIRST THREE EPISODES
WITH A
SNUB POLLARD Comic.
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
THE EVIL EYE.
A Sensational Serial in Fifteen Episodes,
Please note the time :—
Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m,
Sunday 4 Shows :— 10-30 a. m. and 7-30, 9-0 & 10-30 p. m.
Monday (Ram Navami) 5 Shows and Friday (Good Friday) 5 Shows :— 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows :—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
Tuesday & Thursday 4 Shows :—5-15 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Popular Rates.

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-8-0 only. Special Five Years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs 16. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., Amritsar writes :—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate. Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes :—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction, etc.,

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
P. O .KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

BE LAZY AND GET SOME JOY FROM LIFE!

WHAT LORD NORTHCLIFFE MISSED.

"I think you will agree with me that the inculcation of habits of laziness would be the most hopeful of moral crusades."

This was one of the many arresting remarks made by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, recently lecturing on "Psychology and Politics" at Essex Hall, under the auspices of the Central Labour branch of the I. L. P.

"I do not agree", he added, "that anyone should work. Fewer people than at present should work at all. The working life of any man who is highly paid is sure to be pernicious. Regularity is quite contrary to human nature. If we all worked under the spur of hunger we should be very much better.

"Lord Northcliffe, working like a galley-slave all his life, produced a great deal of bloodshed and misery. How much better he would have been if he had been persuaded to lie in the sun, or to play bridge, chase butterflies, or just to take to drink.

But, alas! this type of man has no vices.

"In China a man just does enough work to get his living, and then lies in the sun and enjoys himself. Are we happier than he?

"Self-government in industry should be used for the purpose of producing more leisure rather than for the producing of more goods. Day by day we become muca more hustled than we used to be.

"Rapid means of locomotion lead people to spend more time in locomotion. The faster your trains go the more time you spend in trains. The same may be said of omnibuses and tramway cars.

"It is an entirely ridiculous philosophy of life, but every single improvements causes us to waste time and to be more miserable.

"Let us consider the right to be lazy and live."

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

Mr. Habib Adat, President, Indian Association, Dar-es-Salaam, has sent the following letter to the Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, regarding the grievances of British Indian subjects—resident in that territory :—

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that a mass meeting of British Indian subjects of Dar-es-Salaam held on the 22nd ultmo, passed a resolution strongly protesting against the three undermentioned Ordinances published in the Gazette of 9th February 1923.

1. Profit Tax ordinance, 1923.
2. The Pedlar's and Live Stock Dealer's ordinance, 1923.
3. The Trades Licensing ordinance, 1923.

A copy of these resolutions with a strong protest will be forwarded to you in the course of a few days.

I may also mention that my Association has received numerous telegrams from the associations of practically every district of the Tanganyika Territory strongly protesting against these ordinances.

RENTALS FOR DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

A Press Note states :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the minimum average monthly rent to be charged for rooms in the chawls constructed by the Development Directorate has been fixed at Rs. 10 per month per room, with effect from 1st March 1923. For the present the following are the actual monthly rents which will be charged :

Ground floor rooms Rs. 9/8/0 First floor rooms Rs. 10/0/0, Second and Third floor rooms Rs. 10/8/0.

The economic rent for these rooms is calculated at Rs. 14/8/0 per month per room, and the rents as set forth above will be open to revision.

In letting the rooms priority of occupation will be given to members of the industrial classes. Chawls or blocks of rooms in them, if available, can be let to employers of labour at the economic rent on the condition that they agree to charge their tenants a rent not exceeding that paid by them.

LONDON DIRECTOR OF SOVIET TRADE.

ENGLISH BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIAL APPOINTED.

In mail week, it was announced that Mr. E. F. Wise, Acting Assistant Secretary of the English Board of Trade had resigned his post in order to become economic adviser to the Central Union of Russian Co-operative Societies (Centrosoyus) and Director of the London Office of the Russian Co-operative Organisations.

Mr. Wise undertook the duty in 1920-21 of negotiating on behalf of British interests with Mr. Krassin, who represented the Russian Soviet Government. These negotiations resulted in the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement which legalized the sale in London by the Soviet Government of confiscated British property, without the rightful owner having redress in the British Courts against the Receiver of these stolen goods.

Since then Mr. Wise has taken a prominent part in all the negotiations between Great Britain and the Russian Soviet Government, the points at issue being recognition of the Soviet Government by this country and acknowledgment of debts and restoration of property, or compensation for the same, on the part of the Russians. During this period Mr. Wise was present at the Genoa Conference and at The Hague Conference. At the latter he was chief adviser to Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, one of the two British delegates at The Hague, and in this position Mr. Wise was in close personal touch with the Soviet delegates. His colleagues were Mr. Agnew (Head of the British Department for Claims against Russia), and Mr. Peters.

Interviewed by the representative of an English contemporary, at the London office of the Russian Co-operative Organisations, Hazlitt House, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Mr. Wise said :—

"My appointment," said Mr. Wise, "was the result of a direct invitation from the directors of the Board of the Centrosoyus in Moscow. It must be clearly understood, however, that it is a trading organisation, and in no sense a political body."

"Is it correct to assume that the Soviet Government is aware of your association with this important Russian body?"

"I should say certainly, but there is no influence, one way or the other, though it is, of course, understood that my relations must be friendly, and that I pledge myself in no way to work against the Soviet. That is naturally obvious and applies to any Englishmen engaged in a similar capacity for a foreign Government."

"RUN BY THE PEOPLE."

"What do you consider the present state of the relations between this country and Russia?"

"As you know, for the past two or three years much has been done, and I have, I believe, taken a prominent part in promoting and fostering good relations. Our efforts now, I believe, are on the brink of being brought to a completely successful conclusion. I have resigned from the Civil Service, not for any monetary benefit, but because I believe that it is of more advantage to this country that I should do everything I can to assist the Russian Co-operative movement. It must be understood that this movement is run not by politicians, but by the Russian people, and by those same persons who were our friends long before the revolution."

"How does this movement directly benefit England?"

"This is a very simple question to answer. Thirty per cent. of the entire internal trade of Russia is dealt with by the Co-operative movement. There are between twenty and thirty million peasants represented in the thirty Co-operative Societies, all linked up through 780 district Unions and seventy provincial Unions with the Central Union (the Centrosoyus) at Moscow. The Russian peasants are much in need of tools, household requisites, and in fact every conceivable commodity. The Centrosoyus is an exporting as well as an importing agency.

BULGING BINS

"The Russian harvests are going to be better this year than last, and, judging by recent reports to hand, Russia intends this year to export in very large quantities raw materials like flax, hemp, hides, skins, etc. It is interesting to note that from the whole of Russia in 1921 there were 170,900 tons of exports, and in 1922 over 828,200 tons. Already this year the Centrosoyus has exported nearly a million tons alone. This rapid increase of trade will be of extreme importance to this country."

"You say the Centrosoyus has no political connections?"

"No, as I have said, it is a trading organisation and not political in any sense, but is is perfectly true to say it is generally in sympathy with the Soviet and is in no way anti-Government."

"What will be your actual duties?"

"I am here to assist not only the Centrosoyus but British traders and others to enter into mutually satisfactory arrangements for stimulating and increasing the export and import trade of Russia, but in so doing I am naturally determined to do my utmost for the benefit of my own country."

In conclusion, Mr. Wise remarked that he trusted that as Economic Adviser he would be able to continue and extend the work commenced by the Commercial Agreement which was signed in 1921. It was enormously to the interest of this country to trade freely with Russia, especially when it was remembered that Russia's vast agricultural population was in a sense the complement of our great industrial population.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Taunggyi on Tuesday evening to inaugurate the Shan States Federation and received an address from the members of the Town Committee and the residents.—A. P.

A Rangoon message of March 27th says a quarrel at the meeting of the Nationalists' Association at Sagaing culminated in a fight which resulted in the death of one member. The alleged assailant has been arrested.—A.P.

THE NEW POLAND.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO "MAKE GOOD."

A lecture on the "Economic Position of Poland" was given at the London School of Economics recently by Dr. Roman Dyboski, Professor of English Literature at Cracow University and Temporary Reader in Polish in the University of London. The Polish Minister, M. Konstanty Skirmunt, presided.

The Polish Minister expressed his great satisfaction at the fact that an eminent polish man of science had been invited to speak of Poland within the hospitable walls of the London School of Economics. The century long effacement of his country must necessarily have obliterated the knowledge of things Polish that existed in the olden times, when numerous English and Scottish merchantmen carried from Danzig the rich harvests of Polish soil. Four years since a new Poland again entered the family of free nations. The new-comer had a very mixed reception. To say the least, she was regarded with suspicion, and many doubted whether in the changed conditions of the world she could prove herself once more.

For four years Poland had been working hard, sometimes against great odds, to make good; to heal the wounds of war; to build peace, not only for herself but for the common welfare of the European comity. In setting her house in order Poland was following the best models she could obtain. The trade mark "Made in Great Britain" had always enjoyed in Poland a well-merited appreciation. Not only in trade, but in other spheres of social life, Poland had recognised the value of many of the time-honoured English ways and methods of seeing things through. He instanced the English schools, which not only gave instruction but also education for the future duties of citizenship in the full meaning of the word.

A GREAT CENTRE OF TRADE.

Dr. Dyboski, after reviewing the conditions of Poland under the partition between the Empires of Russia, Germany, and Austria, described the recreation of his country. Political unity had been practically re-established under one Government and Cabinet; the country had been divided into districts corresponding to the English counties; and the armies, which in the war were fighting against one another, had been unified and considerably reduced since the Bolshevist invasion of 1920. Although the task of making an economic unity of the reunited Poland was a difficult one, the country was destined by its geographical position to be a great centre of trade between the North and South, East and West, of Eastern Europe. The face of the country was beginning to change from being mainly agricultural to an industrial one, working increasingly for export trade.

The disastrous rate of exchange was the one blemish on the present picture. Since the war certain countries had had a brisk trade and a bad currency, while others had maintained their currency at the expense of a slump in trade. The marriage between good trade and bad currency was not sacramental and would end in divorce, as Germany was experiencing and as there was some danger of happening to Poland. There was plenty of room in Poland for foreign credit for State and private enterprise provided that there was an assurance that Poland was a solvent customer.

Without dwelling on that question, he would only say that a nation of 20,000,000 of men would never acquiesce in foreign rule and that the prosperous peasants and industrialists were closely interested in peace. They were powerful enough to make their voices heard in the councils of the State, and their tendency was towards peace, with the German people as well as everybody else. That was recognised by the Marquess Curzon, who said two days ago that Poland was making good and had acquired a considerable degree of stability.

ASSAULT BY POLICEMEN.

ACCUSED GET 2 YEARS' R. I.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, March 25th.

Before Babu Phanindra Mohon Chatterjee, Assistant Sessions Judge of Dacca and a jury the hearing was concluded of the case in which a Constable and a Dafadar were charged with assaulting a man whom they had been ordered to arrest. According to prosecution Sonamia, a Constable of Srinagore Police Station, Gani Daffadar attached to Baghra Union, and another constable were sent to village Bethna under the jurisdiction of the police station of Dohar to arrest a man named Jaharuddi Mollah who was suspected of having been implicated in a dacoity. They reached Jaharuddi's house during the night of March 14th last year and called upon Jaharudi to come out. He however questioned their authority on the ground that they belonged to Dohar Thana. They thereupon forced open the door of his house, dragged Jaharuddi outside and assaulted him. It was further alleged that Daffadar stood on his body and that both Daffadar and Constable Sonamia kicked him and assulted him in other ways. After the assault, Jaharuddi complained of intense pain in abdomen and was unable to rise. Prosecution also stated that afterwards Probhat Chander Chatterjee, Assistant Police Sub-Inspector arrived and also hit Jaharuddi. His house was then searched but nothing suspicious was found. Jaharuddi who was unable to stand was taken to Srinagore Police Station where he expired next morning. The post mortem examination disclosed that the death was due to shock on account of injuries. Judicial inquiry was held and Sonamia and Gani were committed to session. Assistant Sub-Inspector Babu P. C. Chatterjee was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of causing simple hurt and was fined. In the case against Sonamia and Gani the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt and the judge sentenced each accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7.000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Market declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Mid. Americans Spot	Quiet request		15·18
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel			17 50
New York, 11 a.m.		May	18 80
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	27 79
		Oct.	24·75
New Orleans 10 a.m.		May	27·92
		Oct.	24.21

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	14.69—12
April	14.58— 7
May	14·38— 4
June	14.47— 5
July	14.40— 4
Aug.	14.08— 3
Sept.	13.75— 3
Oct.	13·40— 2
Nov.	13.20— 1
Dec.	13.04— 2
Jan.	12 94— 2
Feb.	12 85— 2

Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

Months	To-day's prices
March	16 20ugd.
April	16·30 "
May	16 50 "
June	16.65 "
July	16.80 "
August	16.85 "
September	16.90 "
October	17,00+ 5
November	17.10+ 5
Jan.	17,10+ 5
Dec.	17.24+ 7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

M. G. Bengal	Good		8.40
" "	Fully Good		8.85
" "	Fine		9.15
No. 1 Comra.	Good		10.25
" "	Fully Good		10.75
" "	Fine		11.25
M. G. Broach	Good		12.45
" "	Fully Good		12.85
" "	Fine		13.25
G. G. Scinde	Good		8.20
" "	Fully Good		8.70
" "	Fine		9.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	—
April	—
May	14·57— 5
June	—
July	14.38— 6
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14,35— 7
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 95— 1
February	—
EGYPTIANS.—	
Mar.	16.15—5
May	16,45—5
July	16 70—10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 27th.

Futures at New York	May	29.11—99
	July	28.16—37
	Oct.	25.10+65
	Dec.	24.50+62

London, Mar. 27th.

Cotton Def'k. U. G. O. G. Liverpool	Mar.	14.69—12
	May	14,38— 4
	July	14.40— 4
	Oct.	13.40— 2

London, Mar. 27th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 5/32 Steady.
Bar Gold — £ 4-7-10 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		16,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York	May	29 21+71
" " "	July	28.16+64
" " "	Oct.	25·10+65
" " "	Dec.	24·50+62
Spot Cotton at New York		29.35—60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		29,00 ugd.
Futures at New Orleans	May	28.52+82
" " "	July	28,07+82
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 13/16
Demand Bills		99 5-8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mixed		—
Do. Foreign		58 5/8

MACHINERY.

All kinds Mill-Gin Stores, Hardware, Elec. Eric Workshop, Foundry Works, etc. Apply :—

M. H. DINSHAW & CO.

Near Imperial Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET

London, March 27.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/8
" 2 months hence	32 11/16

Closing Tone of silver:—India bought continent sold quiet.

3 per Bank of England Rate	3
Rate per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Short day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	1 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 27.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs	
Mar.-Apl. Buyers	—
Soletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	45
Australian Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	52
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Mar-Apl. Sellers	48/3
" Mar.-Apl. Sellers	48
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	—

Tone :—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1 2
Hongkong	£ 116
National	£ 46 3/8
P. and O.	£ 13 3/8
Eastern	£ 5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Mar.-Apl. Paid	17 3/4
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl, Paid	£ 19
" Apl.-May Paid	—
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Mar.-Apl. Afloat Paid	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Value	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Paid Firmer	6 19

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 73 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 93 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ [illegible] 5/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4ex+ 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 91 ungd.
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/4 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 1/4 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	39
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68 3/8+ 1-8
Gt. Brit. Securities 3%	57 3/4 ungd.
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	15 1/2
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar. Buyers	16 5/8

Tone :—Steadier.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.-July, Sellers	29/3
Do Do June-July. Sellers	27/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	29/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June.-July Sellers	29/7

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

28th March.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 71 points in New York futures and a further drop of 12 points in Liverpool. The American market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Although the position of the Americn market is very uncertain at the moment we cannot recommend short sales there, as any unfavourable news regarding the new crop outlook may easily cause the prices to advance rapidly. Locally our market is very steady to-day and sellers are scarce. We do not look for much change in the near future but in the event of a decline we would prefer to make purchases.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for F.G.M.G. Broach April-May at Rs. 509. At the commencement of the session offices and commission houses were buyers and the prices quickly improved to Rs. 514½, selling by Cutcha Candy brokers caused a setback and the market touched Rs.512½. At this level Marwari Bull operators were buyers and the values jumped to Rs. 517½ and after small fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs.515. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 515. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513½ and advanced to Rs. 519½ on buying by Japanese houses and closed firm at Rs. 519½.

F.G.M.G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 528 and advanced to Rs. 532½. Again touching Rs. 530 on selling by offices improved to Rs. 535 on buying by Marwari jobbers, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 533½. F.G.M.G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 403-4 and advanced to Rs. 408-9 the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 407.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal. Japan Exporters. were not buying.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 18 points up.

We had received the following cable dated the 27th Inst. from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool :—

"Liverpool market very nervous and declined at close on London selling; Continent buying spots in Liverpool. Cold rain falling in Texas. New York, Wall St. selling and liquidation taken by trade and short covering. Less disposition to sell."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 28th Mar, 1923.

F. G. Broach April-May	519 1/2
F. G. Broach July-Aug.	536
F. G. Bengal May	415

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Mar 1923.

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May	515
F. G. Broach July-Aug.	533
F G Bengal May	408
G M G Southerns May/June	535

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Mar, 1922.

Cotton	15,809	Bales.
Wheat	1,936	Cwts.
Linseed	17,626	"
Rape, etc.	3,276	"
Gingellyseed	1,144	"
Popyseed	77	"
Groundnuts	10,175	"
Castorseed	7,062	"
Rice	135,969	"
Myraboilams	994	"
Cottonseed	32,271	"
Mowraseed	Nill	"
Grass	3,029	"
Jawar	502	"
Mazny	Nill	"
Barley	Nill	"
Bajra	790	"
Coal	1,475	Ton.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay 28th Mar. 1923

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 9
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (GaW mukh)	1 6 9
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four) miner)	1 8 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Racheel per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fasulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34 40 (inches	
Textile (Hand) 'er lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	—
Javob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 3
Salta—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century :—	
No. 1125 per pieces	14 0 0
No. 1251/2 per pieces	—
Dhooties 7 8 and 9 Yards :—	
S'pring(Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 4 0
Check 3 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	—
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Karsurchandd per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece	8 8 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per pieces	—
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Racheal	—

Remarks :—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 28th March 1923.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25/1/6
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25/0/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/0/6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/32
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 1/16
On London—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/16
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 1/16
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. 1/4 9/32
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 1/8
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 5/32
Tone of Exchange :—Steady but uncertain.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 457
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. Frcs. 497
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 487.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 155½
Bank's buying 60D/st D.P. Rs. 150½
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs 170
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 246
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 179
On New York—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 319
London Gold ready sh. 87-10
London Silver ready d. 32-14
London Silver forward d. 32-11

Tone of silver forward Weak, China Banks and Indian Bazar bought, Continent sold, America trying to sell.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON POUND STERLING.

American Exchange	dol. 4.69
French Exchange	Frcs. 70.40
Swiss Exchange	Frcs. 25.40
Belgium Exchange	Frcs. 81.30
Italian Exchange	Liras 95.00
German Exchange	Marks. 97,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 61/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 87/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100/
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 80/
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12/
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 Rs. 71/
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1930 Rs. 98/
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1974 Rs. 71/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1929 to 1949 Rs. 98/
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing settlement. The everyone in the mofussil, particularly in following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340, India 91, Central 33, Tata Bank 13/8 and Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2200, Alliance 200, Apollo 46/4, Birla Mills 50, Bombay Cotton 750, Bombay Dyeing 965, Bradbury 700, Century 590, Central India 2620, Colaba Land 1550, Coorla 175, Crescent 305, Edward Sassoon 340, Elphinston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 900, Gokak 170, Ind-Bleaching 200, Ind-Malwa 495, Jamshed Mfg. 285, Kastoorchand 366 Kohinoor 1475, Luxmi Cotton 5350, Madhowji 300, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 240xd, Morarji 4800, Nw Great 460, New City 460, Pabani 510, Pearls 662/8, Phoenix 655, Shapurji 160, Simplex 380, Swan 815, Swadeshi 2845, Tata Mill 550 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 302/8, B. Burma 435, B. Burma N. I. 125, Bt-Burma pet 6/12, B. Tramway 97/8, B. Flour 1350, B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 20/8 Ind. Cement 165, Katni Ord. 155, Katni Defd. 750 New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 27, Tata Iron Ord 40, Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 28/12 and Scindia Steam 11/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 28.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	500	—	485	495
Colaba	—	—	—	155)
Crescent	312-8	—	292-8	307-
Kohinoor	1535	—	1435	1480
Nagpore Ordy.	2675	—	2380	[illegible]
New Great	470	—	447-8	457-
Pearl	670	—	630	655
Phoenix	—	—	—	710
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	965
Bombay Dyeing	1000	—	945	160
Sir Shapoorji	172-8	—	152-8	337-8
Simplex	402-8	—	372-8	770
Swan	—	—	—	2860
Swadeshi	2910	—	2800	592-8
Century	599	—	560	302-8
Alcock	—	—	—	162-8
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	152-8
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	770
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	106-4
Tata Steel Defd.	122-8	—	160	40
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	20-8
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	425
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	—
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	120
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	140
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	98- 2
Central India Mining	—	—	—	24
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	25

PLIGHT OF COTTON MARKET.

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

Under the above caption, the "Bombay Samachar" in the course of an article says that compared with the prices of Liverpool and American cottons the price of Indian cotton should remain at about Rs. 750 but it is not so. In the beginning of the current month, the price of Indian cotton, after rising to Rs. 580 fell to Rs. 520 and Rs. 525. Compared with the prices of Liverpool and American cottons, the price of Indian cotton should rise upwards, but it is going downwards. In the whole world at present there is "a cotton famine", as the supply of cotton has fallen far short of demand. Then what are the causes that prevent the price of Indian cotton from going up? The fact is that foreigners in India speculate heavily in cotton deals and succeed eventually in forcing the prices of cottons downwards. They then buy up the cotton stock at reduced prices. Having thus been able to buy up the raw material at considerably lower rates, the foreigners, specially of Japan, succeed in producing cloth out of Indian cotton very cheaply and put the cloth in Indian markets at competitive rates —thereby crushing the Indian textile industry. It is highly regrettable that Marwari speculators are instrumental in bringing about such a sad state of affairs. Though the Clearing Board claims that it prevents the cornering of cotton and discourages speculation, in actual practice its policy tends to encourage speculation, as Marwari speculators speculate heavily in cotton, even though there may not be stock of cotton on hand, and thus ruin big merchants and the country at large. The Clearing Board's activities tend, indirectly, to encourage Bear speculation. The result is that poor Indian farmers have to undersell their produce by Rs. 250 per candy. There is no likelihood of getting redress by petitioning the Clearing Board. Big cotton merchants have petitioned unsuccessfully and having been ruined have gone away, for ever, from the Cotton market.

THE REMEDY.

The only sovereign remedy for this deplorable state of affairs is for the Indians to purchase cotton and to keep it in stock. If the cotton-growing districts, buys one bale of cotton each, a stock of three to four lakhs of bales of cotton could easily be preserved which could afterwards be sold at suitable time at the prices that compare favourably with those prevailing for cottons of America and Liverpool. This is the easiest way and requires no big capital, as people in cotton-growing districts are in a position to buy one bale each. If this is done, foreigners will not be able to buy up cotton at low prices consequent on speculation, and the poor farmers and the whole country will be immensely benefited. The scheme of buying one bale by one person is not novel. It was tried once in America with remarkable success. If it is carried out this season, an effective stop will have been put to the ruination of the cotton industry by the East Indian Cotton Association, foreign merchants and Marwari speculators.

TREASURY BONDS.

LONDON, March 27.

In the allotment of the new issue of the Treasury Bonds, the applicants for large amounts receive thirty per cent. of their application. Dealings in bonds are taking place at 5/8 per cent. premium.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 27.

On the Foreign Exchange, to-day, the French francs were quoted at 70.75, the Belgian francs at 82.05 and the sterling on New York at 4.68 7/8.—Reuter.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, March 27.

Melbourne.—A company, which is being formed in Australia, has applied to the Commonwealth Government for a lease of 432,000 acres of land in the Roper River region in the Northern Territory for the extensive cultivation of cotton and, later, rice and tobacco.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BOARD EXPLAINS CAUSE OF RETRENCHMENT.

The following telegram from the Railway Board was received by the Amalgamated Society of the Railway Servants of India and Burma Ltd.—

"Your telegrams dated 12th March to Viceroy and Chief Commissioner of Railways. Reduction due to need for retrenchment and economy in working expenses are being made generally and not only on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The principal means of effecting reduction is by abolition of appointments considered to be not absolutely indispensable. All reductions being made after very careful investigation and fullest consideration to claims of Staff to cause as little hardship as possible. Government most leave to discretion of Agent to effect reductions in best manner possible, and they do not, therefore, propose to intervene. Railways."

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Mar. 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.818 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	75 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 "
Minimum temperature of Air	79.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,ESE,S.W.SSW
Movement of wind do	175 mile

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as d Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft in
F	30	9 22	24 9	30	m 3 25	16 6
		21 54	28 2		15 26	16 1
Sa	31	m 10 12	28 0	31	m 4 7	16 4
	Apl.	22 37	29 0	1	16 15	16 7
S	1	m 11 7	29 1	1	m 4 56	15 9
		23 23	29 5		17 6	15 0
M	2	m 11 50	29 9	2	m 5 31	14 2
		...	...		17 4	14 1
T	3	m 0 6	29 7	3	m 6 12	4 3
		12 38	30 0		18 34	16 3
W	25	m 7 5	24 6	28	m 1 49	37 0
		21	26 2		13 33	18 1
Th	29	m 21	25 5	29	2 42	18 0
		9 0 7	27 2		14 33	18 4

Continued from Column 6.

550 kegs dyes paste, 200 drums bleaching powder, 20 cases wine, 1145 cases spirits, 180 cks dry aniline colour, 418 cases dry aniline colour, 124 cases straw boards.

From Bremim :—44 cases aniline colour, 402 bbes aniline colour, 46 cases earth colour, 20 cases antimony salt, 20 drums ammoni.a

From Antwerp :—20 cases playing cards, 35 cks washing blue, 48 bales paper, 153 casks dyeing material 149 drums dying materials 416 cases dyeing materials 135 kegs dyng materials 115 cks dyes dry, 47 cks dyes dry, 73 cases aniline colour.

S S Mulbera from London. Agents M Mackenzie :—17 cases quinine 25 cases ink, 37 cases sause, 100 cases lime juice, 100 cases gripe water 63 cases castor oil, 46 cases vinegar, 75 bags cement, 100 d/bags sulphate of ammonia; 53 cases biscuits, 23 cases Epsam salt, 54 cases infants fod, 10 cases corn flour, 10 cases sugar, 40 cases whitening 47 cases colour, 40 drums oil paint, 5369 kegs paint, 129 bales paper 19 cases paper 686 bales old newspaper 30 cases brandy 100 cases gin; 164 cases wine 30 cases rum; 98 cases beer; 28 cases drugs 322 cases oil varnish, 75 drums linseed oil, 30 bottles qick silver, 59 cases boot polish 61 cases cigarettes.

S S Killindine from Badagara. Agents E I S N Co. :—2400 bags copra.

From Alleppey :—72 ribbons ginger, 302 bags turmeric; 152 bdles cinimum flour.

S S Br. Captain from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace :—10019 tons liquid fuel in bulk

S S Glenmoor from Durban. Agents K Nixon :—5352 tons coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.

S S Birkenfels, Bremmer, Hamburg.
S S Nagota Maru, Kobe, Kobe.
S S City of Nagpur Sir Rae, Karachi.
SS R I M Northbrook, Manned, Aden.

The following vessels obtained their Port clearances yesterday :—

S S Crossby Hall, Dumming, Hull.
S S Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Eastern Knight for New York.
Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Banca for China.

S S Crosby Hall :—The Hall Line steamer Crossby Hall 2397 tons, Captain J W J Dumming sailed from harbour yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra 1877 tons Captain J Fisher sailed from harbour yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Birkenfels :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Birkenfels 3850 tons Captain D Bremner arriver in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Nagota Maru :—The Nippon Yusan Kaisha steamer Nagola Maru 4324 tons, Captain J. Kotori arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Nagpur :—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur 1289 tons, Captain Sir J R Rae arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S R I M Northbrook :—The R I M Northbrook 2971 tons Commander D J Manfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with troops.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed
1 Sicilia, 4188, China, 30/3, M M Co.
2 Matuna, 3453, K'chi, 31/3, M M & Co.
3 Olympia 3272 L'Pool 6/4 Graham and Co.
4 City of Cairo 5024, K'chi, 7/4 K N & Co.
5 Malwa 5904 London 11/4, M M & Co.
6 Cl. Urquhart 5964 Cochin 7/4 J. Finlay & Co.
7 Asia, 3268, Trieste, 31/3, L Triestino.
9 Blythmoore, 4032, Dunkirk, N.F., Graham & Co.
15 Ct Yakohama, 4720, M'Goa, N.F., K N & Co
Jetty Karapara 3722, Africa 4/4 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Kohinoor, 3240, Japan, 23/3, M M & Co.
10 &11 City of Baroda 4560 K'achi 3/4 K N and Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Gamaria 3232 Calcutta, N.F., M M & Co.
C & R Crosby Hall, 2597, K'chi, 30/3, J Finlay & Co.
F Canara 5889, Rangoon, 29/3 M M & Co.
N Gairshopp, 3227, N.F. N.F., M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 28.

S S Mautua for London :—2 bales sheep skin Meyer Nissim; 81 bales lamb skin, Thos Cook; 1000 cwt kwede oil cakes, M Somji; 101 cwt gum P Kooverji; 8 bales woolen carpets A R Vallyoff; 26 bales cow hides J Sharif 150 cwt kismiss Hooser Mitter.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpol :—80 cwt myobalams, P athooradas; 290 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—100 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 10 cwt wool, A Durst; 70 bales wool raw, Cox's Shipping; 230 bales wool raw B Hurbham; 65 bales wool raw, D Koondanmal; 99 bales Ind cotton raw, J A Begbie; 795 bales Ind cotton F P F F Campbell 700 bales Ind cotton F P R D Tata; 4 bales wool N Verji.

S S Olympia for Marseilles :—20 cks beef casings; C Baher; 94 cwt turmeric E Virji; 77 cwt gum E Virji 300 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Olympia for Gremock :—13638 cwt sugar Rally Bros.

S S Olympia for Phidelphia :—20 casks goat skin, E N Stem.

S S Olympia for Manchester :—17 bales Ind cotton raw, E D Sassen.

S S Olympia for Boston :—76 casks goat skin Cox's Shipping, 14 bales wol, Cox's Ehipping.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles :—1900 cwt mustard seed, A Durst., 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool :—100 bales ctry cotton waste, H Jugamohandas; 50 bales cty. cotton waste, C. Peraj.

S S Matiana for Hamburg :—960 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst; 55 bales ctry cotton fly C Peraj; 100 bales ctry cotton fly, H El Bode; 770 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 112 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros. 220 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Visram; 275 bales Indian cotton raw, F F Campbell; 1760 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Matiana for Dunkirk :—10660 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 660 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhman Bros., 605 bales Ind. cotton raw, F F Campbell; 6440 cwt ground nut Strauss and Co.

S S Blyth Moor for Dunkirk :—288 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Ind cotton raw, E Spinner, 110 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart.

S S Glengom Castle for Marseilles :—100 cwt gingelly, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt mustard Volkart Bros. 500 cwt kurdi seed, Volkart Bros.; 310 bales Ind cotton raw, K Visram.

S S Trachenfels for Hamburg :—55 bales Ind cotton raw, S Hemraj.

S S Trachenfels for Rotterdem :—110 bales Ind cotton raw S Hemraj.

S S Trachenfels for Antwedp :—70 bales hemp J Veshnusmad and Co.

S S Eastern Knight for New York :—745 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 105 bales Ind. cotton raw F F Campbell; 165 bales Ind. cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 300 cwt fennel seed, E Virji; 44 cwt cardimum E Virji; 16 cwt. gum T Dadoobhoy; 1000 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell; 9 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping, 40 cwt cardamons, J A H Mecsa, 1135 cwt gum N Malji, 78 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Dogra for Shanghai :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata; 50 bales Ind. cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Dogra for Kobe :—500 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, G V Lanke; 100 bales Ind cotton Rally Bros.; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros: 100 bales Ind cotton Sarabhai and Sons; 272 bales Indian cotton raw Suzuki and Co.

S S Dogra for Osaka :—600 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Dogra for Nagasaki :—100 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Kakasa for Shanghai :—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa for Kobe :—500 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 150 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, Suzuki and Co.; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa for Nagasaki :—150 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe :—2000 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 74 bales Ind. cotton raw Alli Bros; 800 bales Ind cotton raw Alli Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 28.

S S Drachenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham :—29 drums [illegible] of zinc, 224 drums chloride of ma[illegible] 100 kegs chlorate of potash; 100 dr[illegible]e of sodium; 100 cks lump alu[illegible]lump alum, 12 cases tooth paste[illegible]am Salt, 250 kegs Epsom salt, [illegible]76 cases colour 189 bales paper [illegible] cils 49 cases dyes drug; 176

Continued in Col[illegible]

NAILING A LIE.

"STATESMAN'S" HOAX EXPOSED.

VINDICATION OF CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

WARNING TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

NEED OF FAITH AND CIRCUMSPECTION.

The Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India have just issued a full statement in reply to the baseless criticism from anti-Khilafatist sources, concerning the administration of Khilafat Funds. The statement forms interesting reading and constitutes a formidable indictment of the motives of those who have tried in vain to divide Indian Muslims by spreading manifestly false stories of "confusion, extravagance and waste of time and energy." the Secretaries after exposing the hollowness of the attempt that has now been made to discredit the Central Khilafat Committee of India, have rightly uttered a note of warning to Indian Muslims against being led away by "the evil attempts of the enemies of Islam."

The Secretaries, with great justification, observe:

"If the Central Khilafat Committee has, during the last three years, spent Rs. 147,321-8-4, its organisation for the furtherance of the cause of a vast movement which has infused a new spirit of general awakening not only in India but throughout the whole of Asia and the whole Islamic world, was worth much more. We request our countrymen to survey the brilliant results achieved during this short period of our life and death struggle."

The C. K. C. must be judged by results, and judged from that point of view, and compared with the reckless waste and extravagance, so characteristic of public departments in our day, the C. K. C. comes out unscathed and deserves the admiration of all dispassionate critics. The statement is a plain, unvarnished account of facts, notably free from the embellishments that one associates with propaganda at any rate of the kind labelled "official."

The following is the detailed statement which has just been issued by Dr. Syed Mahmud, and Messrs. A. H. S. Khatri and Moazzam Ali, Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, regarding the administration of the Khilafat Funds:—

We are astonished to see the so-called Report on the Central Khilafat Committee published in the "Statesman" and other Anti-Khilafatist papers. It has been the tradition of the Central Khilafat organisation to go on with their work, and ignore malignant criticism. But we find that a sober paper like the "Times of India" has repeated the scandalous misrepresentations of the "Statesman" and other Anti-Khilafatist papers and rushed into print with allegations which it has not taken care to verify. Hence it will not be advisable to let these misrepresentations go unchallenged.

Before dealing with the subject in detail we may point out that at the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held at Delhi on the 17th October 1922, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee appoints a constitution-Committee of five members with a view to make necessary amendments in the Constitution and By-laws of the Central Khilafat Committee, to suggest means for the better organisation of the Central office, and to inspect the management of the Khilafat Press and suggest improvements thereof, and to present its report in the next sitting of the Central Committee to be held on the 10th November."

The proceedings of the Delhi meeting were confirmed by the C. K. C. in its meeting held at Calcutta on the 21st November 1922.

The above resolution clearly defines the terms of reference of the Committee and shows *that it was never appointed to audit the Accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee.*. Besides, as has already been announced, the report as published in the "Statesman" is certainly not the one that was presented by the Committee, and is decidedly an unauthorized record which the *members of the Committee themselves will not hesitate to disclaim.* The actual report of the Committee was placed before the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held at Gaya, and the Central Committee, after paying full consideration to the findings of the report, passed the following resolution:—

"The report of the Constitution Committee was read in the meeting and the statements of the office-bearers in answer to objections raised in the report were heard. Resolved that the answers and statements of the office-bearers fully satisfy all the objections; that after due thanks to the members of the Constitution Committee, the report be filed; and that recommendations of the Committee regarding Constitution, office organisation, and finance administration be placed before the meeting of the Central Committee for consideration."

So far as the actual report of the Committee is concerned, the above resolution passed by the representatives of all the provinces of India present in the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee finally settles the whole affair. We have now to deal with the attempts of the Anti-Khilafatist papers to give undue importance to a certain uncalled for and unauthorized record that was never in the possession of the Central office, with a view to create misunderstandings.

It is alleged in the report that "The President and Secretaries spent as much money as they wished. It was considered a crime to keep any detail of expenditure or bills and receipts." *This is, absolutely false.* The work of the Secretaries consisted of duties of multifarious nature,—such as making tours, collecting funds, guiding the policy of the movement, and educating and controlling people all over the country—which hardly left any time for them properly to supervise the office, and five of the Secretaries were imprisoned and three of them are still in jail It is also a well known fact that the Central office was frequently raided by the Police and the records taken away. But in spite of all that the accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee were and are kept as nicely as possible and details of expenditure, bills, receipts, vouchers, and other necessary records are carefully preserved in the office. In support of our statement we reproduce below an announcement published by Maulvi Shamsuddin, Accountant of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

"To the Editor of the Chronicle."

"Sir,—With reference to the alleged report of the Committee published broadcast in the papers, will you kindly allow me to say that I am in charge of the accounts since December 1921 and have had occasion to refer to accounts of the period before my joining the office. It is not at all correct to say that no details, bills, vouchers, receipts etc. are kept. The account is regularly kept and no entry is made in the cash book unless it is supported by proper vouchers such as bills, payment orders and receipts.—

Yours etc.

(Sd). SHAMSUDDIN,
Accountant,
C. K. C.

After this, the sweeping remark of the report that "there is no record of detailed accounts of expenditure and publication in the office" stands self-condemned.

The "report" itself admits that it was prepared in utter darkness and its findings were not based on necessary information or explanations, Thus it says, "In order to examine the different branches of the office the auditing of accounts and framing of proposals for improvement in them in future, it was very important to obtain help and advice from the Secretaries and other responsible office-bearers in the office. Responsible office-bearers were not present from whom we could have asked anything in the connection."

In order to avoid any possibility of misunderstandings, however, we deal with the charges item by item:—

Travelling Expenses:—

It is alleged in the report that "Railway fare of Second Class is given without consideration of the pay and position of the person concerned, while in some cases first Class fare has been drawn. Inter and third Class fare do not exist at all for the Central Khilafat Committee." *This is absolutely unfounded.* The fact is that, excepting the Secretaries, the office workers have been very rarely given second class fare and that, too, in special cases. Ordinarily Inter or Third Class Railway fare is given. First Class fare was charged only once under special conditions when no room in the second Class was available. All the travelling bills contain details, and are duly checked and scrutinized by the Accountant before they are passed by the Secretary in Charge of the Accounts. If any part of the journey is not made for Khilafat work, it is not paid for. The following figures during the last two years will definitely repudiate all the charges under this head. 10 Second Class. 8 Inter Class. 21 Third Class. Out of 39 Travelling Bills of office workers only 10 Second Class fares were paid The "report" shows that during the last three years Rs 35,149-15-6 were spent under this head. We leave it to the judgment of those who know anything about the Khilafat work to decide whether this amount is exorbitant. The Central Khilafat Committee deserves praise rather than condemnation for having spent only this amount during three years when hundreds of persons had to travel all over the country. *The travelling bills and vouchers are regularly preserved in the office* and only a few might be missing owing to frequent change of office and removal of records.

In order to prove whether or not the travelling bills of the Secretaries and other workers are checked and scrutinised, we reproduce here the written statement of the Accountant of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

"The bills and vouchers including those of Secretaries are always duly checked and scrutinised in the office before they are passed by the Secretary in charge of the Account Office."

(Sd.) SHAMSUDDIN,
Accountant,
CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

How could the accounts have been audited by the chartered accountants if "after a search only three bills *were* produced"! This allegation is quite enough, in our opinion, to condemn the entire report.

Propaganda:—

Much fuss has been made in the report on expenditure under this head. We admit the technical objection that there have been certain misplacements under this head, and items amounting to Rs. 30,974-11-9 have been wrongly entered in Propaganda when they properly fall under other heads. After deducting the misplacements, the *actual expenditure under this head* during the last three years amounts to Rs. 1,32,930-9-4. Out of this total amount actually spent on Propaganda, Rs. 1,08,665-13-1 are spent under various heads such as remittances to Europe, shares purchased in newspapers, aid to National newspapers, aid to Jamiate Ulema, and other miscellaneous petty expenses, *and detailed accounts thereof are kept in the office with necessary Receipts and Vouchers.* In the absence of any specific objections it is not possible for us to understand what the objections can possibly be or to reply to them. The objection under this head, therefore relates only to a sum of money which the report itself classifies under the following two heads:—

(a) "No account will be given."
(b) Paid to a "Gentleman."

The items under the head (a) amount to Rs. 19,499-12-3, and they have been paid to some of the most prominent and responsible leaders of our country. The names of those who received amounts are duly mentioned in the vouchers, and the President and the office-bearers have paid them the monies at their own responsibility. The items under the head (b) amount to Rs. 4,315-0-0, and they have also been paid to some of the most prominent and respectable persons without mentioning their names in the office record. The details of items spent under heads (a) and (b) during the last three years are as follows:—

(a) "No account to be rendered."			
1920	... ...	12,496	3 9
1921 & 1922	...	7,453	8 6
Total	... ...	19,949	12 3
(b) Paid to a "Gentleman."			
1920	...		
1921 & 1922	...	4,315	0 0
Total	... ...	4,315	0 0

The total expenditure under these two heads amounts to Rs. 24,264-12-3. Of this Rs. 12,496-3-9 has already been approved and passed by the Central, Khilafat Committee, leaving a sum of Rs. 11,768-8-6 for the President's discretionary use under Resolution. 6 dated 10-8-0. The Resolution runs as follows:—

"That this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee authorises the President to sanction at his discretion amounts for Propaganda work and aid to Khilafat sufferers without receiving details etc. thereof, and that the sanction of the President under these heads be considered as final."

Even of this trifling sum of 24,264-12-3 which is shown under the headings "No account to be rendered" and "Gentlemen" the President knows the accounts, and he is fully satisfied as to their disbursements.

If during the last three years of a gigantic movement, which demanded vigorous propaganda in India and abroad, a total sum of Rs. 1,32,930-9-4 has been spent on Propaganda by the Central Khilafat organisation, out of which detailed accounts, Receipts and Vouchers are kept for Rs. 1,08,665-13-1; while during the period of this universal struggle sums of Rs. 19,949-12-3 and Rs. 4,315 were paid to some of the most prominent and respectable national leaders and workers and fully accounted for according to the Resolution of Central Khilafat Committee, could any sane and responsible person clamour that the money had been "caused to flow like water"? We leave it to the public to decide. The tremendous work done by the Central Khilafat organisation and the splendid success achieved therein are such as a propaganda worth crores of rupees could not have done.

In proof of what we say, we give the following letter of the President.

25th March, 1923.

The Accountant, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter under date the total amount of Rs. 19,949-12-3 paid for Propaganda during the last three years under the heading "Account not to be rendered' and the total amount of Rs. 4,315 paid for propaganda during the same period under the heading 'Gentleman' were paid and spent with my sanction and personal knowledge as per Resolution No. 6 dated the 10th August 1920 of the Central Khilafat Committee. The items under these headings have been paid to most prominent and respectable gentlemen and I am fully satisfied as to their accounts and expenditure. In this total sum of 24,264-12-3 the sum of Rs. 12,496-3-9 is included in the propaganda expenditure of the year 1920 which has been passed by the Central Khilafat Committee *thus leaving a sum of Rs.* 11,768-8-6 *only for the years* 1921-1922.

Besides, all other items of propaganda whose detailed accounts are duly kept in the office have also been paid and spent with my sanction and they are covered by some specific or general resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee.

Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
President. Central Khilafat Committee.

PARTICULAR BILLS OF TRAVELLING

The next item of expenditure which has been made the target of scandalous criticism consists of three bills. It is surprising that inferences have been indiscriminately drawn from three particular bills that generally the secretaries charge for Dhobies and Barbers. We definitely declare that no secretary or any other office worker has ever charged for Dhobi or Barber, and even the small expenditure of a few rupees only for Dhobi and Rs. 1 for tip shown in these bills was not meant for the Secretary. The motor expenses though shown in the bills of one particular office-bearer were in fact incurred on behalf of Bi Amma and other distinguished guests in Delhi. Certain workers who received amounts as per bills, desired that their names should not be shown in the Account Books. They had agreed to work only on that condition. Still their names were clearly mentioned on the bills for the private information of the office, with instructions: "Name not to be mentioned."

During the present struggle it is not always possible for everybody to spend from his own pocket for national work and there are certain people, who, for various reasons not unknown to our countrymen, desire that their names should not be publicly mentioned. We wonder how such petty amounts could be criticized by those who knew the real state of affairs. The original bills did contain the names of the recipients and their receipts. The writers of the report must have seen the names of such persons mentioned therein. The entire amount in the three bills under this head does not come to more than Rs. 465 in all and was paid to five persons.

LITERATURE.

The next item of expenditure. We should like to clearly point out that as a matter of principle the literature of the Central Khilafat-Committee is NOT primarily meant for the purpose of earning money but for free distribution. The public are aware that the Akalis, during the short period of their struggle, have distributed free Literature worth several lacs of rupees. Even the publicity departments of the Government spend lacs of rupees under this head. But the Central Khilafat Committee has within three years, spent only Rs. 52,153-7-1 under this head, of which about one third has been realized by sale of books and a considerable stock of Literature for the remaining amount is still lying in the Central office for sale. It is not therefore a dead loss and money is gradually being realized by sale. The books purchased are from the pens or eminent and distinguished authors and every book has its own special value for the purposes of the proper understanding of the Khilafat movement.

Objections are taken about the purchase of two or three particular books that they were purchased without any sanction. We declare that it is absolutely wrong. The sanction was obtained and the file and all other necessary papers are kept in the office. The books purchased were received in the office and detailed account of their receipt, sale and distribution is regularly kept.

GENERAL CHARGES.

As regards general charges it is wrongly stated that "the expenses of the Secretaries' Dhobi and Barber in Bombay" are entered under this head. No Secretary or any other worker of the Committee has ever charged for Dhobi or Barber, and this charge can not be supported from the Account Registers, as the certificate of the Accountant shows:—

"Certified to be correct."
SHAMSUDDIN
Accountant, C.K.C.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Everybody knows under what circumstances the National University sprang up and how important it is to maintain this institution. At present the greater portion of its total monthly expenses is spent on scholarships to deserving students and the remaining part is utilized for other expenses. The Accounts of the University for the year 1921 have been duly audited, while those of the year 1922 are ready for inspection. Expenditure of the University is placed before the Syndicate which consists of the prominent leaders of our country. The University has set practical example of selfsacrifice, intellectual advancement and real education, and it must be maintained at all costs.

KARACHI TRIAL.

The historic trial of Karachi had a special significance. This momentous trial involved the principle, whether or not the Muslims of India were free to abide by the commandments of their Faith. It was not a question of certain individual leaders but a question of Islam and the whole Islamic world. It involved a decision whether Muslims should obey the Law of God or the man-made law. Hence expenses incurred on this trial, which involved the honour of Islam, are, in our opinion, trivial. We wish the Committee were in a position to spend a large amount for giving wide publicity to the proceedings of the trial throughout the whole world. Expenses incurred under this head, amount to only Rs. 4,065 and not 5,000 as report says. We feel certain that the Muslims of India will not raise objection to the expenditure of this amount.

The expenditure in detail was explained to the C.K.C. and approved. The expense consisted of press messages of the proceedings of the trial, telegrams, typing charges of the Exhibits in the case, expenses of two shorthand reporters from Calcutta, travelling bill of Jagat Guru Swami Shankra Acharia after his release, deposits of money with the jail authorities for the leaders after their conviction, newspapers and books supplied in jail and expenses of taxi for going to jail for daily interviews. The jail was at a distance of six miles from the city and hence a taxi had to be engaged. Further, it is not correct to say that a large number of persons travelled from Bombay and elsewhere to witness the *tamasha*. Only those went whom the Ali Brothers wanted at the time by their side for assistance viz. their secretaries, legal and religious advisers. Food charges were not paid by the Committee.

KHILAFAT RECEIPTS.

The accounts of the Khilafat Receipts are duly kept in the office in spite of the fact that two responsible workers of the Khilafat Receipt Department were imprisoned and have only recently been released. Some of the parcels of Receipts were lost during postal despatch and they have been shown in the Registers. The accounts of Receipts obtained and sold are kept in detail. Maulvi Mohamedali Saheb, M.A. (Cantab.) in charge of the Receipt Department has sent us the following letter:—

"I had compiled a report regarding the Receipt Dept. of the C.K.C. which covers 30 foolscap pages which will be published later on if there be any need. The report, when it is published, will prove how the writers of the report in the "Statesman" have perverted the facts."

OFFICE ORGANISATION.

As regards the office organisation we would only say that the experience of the past three years is a clear proof of the work done by the office. The Central Khilafat organisation has its branches in every nook and corner of the country, and none can deny that the office has been wonderfully successful in keeping all the branches united into one organic whole. In our humble judgment, to raise objections to the office organisation amounts to absurdity. In accordance with the resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee appointments are made by the President on the recommendations of the Secretaries. Record of appointments, promotions, leaves etc. is kept in the office. A detailed list of such files is appended. Salaries are fixed according to the minimum requirements of workers and the secretaries make recommendations after thoroughly enquiring about their circumstances. Only well qualified non-cooperators are appointed for office work and they are treated as national workers who have made sacrifices before joining the office.

It is wrong to say that "no entries have been made in the daily cash Book for two months." No amount is received unless it is first entered in the daily cash Book. It is also wrong to say that no daily Balance Book is kept in the office. Daily Balance Book is duly kept, which shows the total amount daily received and spent, along with the total balance.

KITCHEN.

Very ordinary food is served in the office and those who have had occasion to stay in the office, can testify to this fact, so much so that the Honorary Medical Officer, of the Central Office Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan many a time wrote clearly that very poor food was being given to the workers and that unless it was considerably improved there was every likelihood of the workers being exhausted and rendered unfit for any mental work.

KHILAFAT WORKERS FUNDS.

The sum of Rs. 7,000, taken objection to in the report, was paid to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and was to be realized from the Khilafat workers as their quota towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,831-15 had already been realized, as appears from the report itself, when the arrest of the Ali Brothers took place and hence the amount has not been fully realized. The President had given his consent. This remaining amount will be realized soon after the release of the Ali Brothers.

CONCLUSION.

After repudiating all the allegations made in the report, we should like to make the following submissions:—

Everybody is aware under what circumstances the Khilafat movement was started and the Central Khilafat Office organised The organisers had to face various difficulties and to discharge multifarious duties at one and the same time. They had to make tours, collect subscriptions, guide and control the people, draw lines of policy, and above all to supervise and control the Central office of this gigantic movement in face of official repressions and police raids. It was not an easy affair. They had no time to sit and make hard and fast rules, when greater and more serious work demanded their whole hearted and immediate attention. In spite of these difficulties, the accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee have been so nicely kept that we challenge comparison with any charitable institution in this respect. For every item that has been spent, there exists some resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee.

In addition to certain resolutions making general provisions for expenditure under various heads, such as propaganda, Khilafat sufferers, Relief, National Education, Travelling expenses, etc., etc., specific resolutions for the sanction of particular amounts have also been passed from time to time. Messrs. Bilimoria and Co., Chartered Public Accountants of Bombay honorarily audited the accounts of the Committee for the year 1920 on the lines on which they audit the accounts of business firms, and certified the accounts to be correct. The accounts for the year 1921 are being audited by them and are nearly finished, and we hope to publish their Certificate shortly. The accounts of the year 1920 have already been published by the Committee with the Auditor's report and we need not say anything more about them. Let any responsible person come and inspect the Registers, and we are sure, he will admire the office workers for having kept a detailed record of everything under trying circumstances.

If the Central Khilafat Committee has, during the last three years, spent 1,47,321-8-4 (though it actually comes to 1,32,930-9-4 after deducting the misplacement), its organisation for the furtherance of the cause of a vast movement which has infused a new spirit of general awakening not only in India but throughout the whole Asia and the whole Islamic world, was worth much more. We request our countrymen to survey the brilliant results achieved during this short period of our life and death struggle. Let the public decide whether the objections of the report that "thousands of rupees have been caused to flow like water" and that there have been "confusion, extravagance, and waste of time and energy" in the Central Khilafat organisation, are justified. It is for them to decide whether whatever so far has been done is "waste of time and energy"! We would only say that the trifling sum taken objection to, actually spent (or wasted as the report says) for the defence and preservation of the honour of Islam and the sanctity of the Holy Places, is nothing as compared to the treasures of Indian blood and money caused to "flow like water" during the war for the humiliation of Islam. The patience, fortitude and faith of the Indian Muslims are still on trial. We request our countrymen to beware of the evil attempts of the enemies of Islam, and without being influenced in the least by such insinuations to go on with what Islam demands of them at this critical juncture. Our very existence depends on the success of this movement, and the whole world is watching us. May the Almighty God keep us united in His path and help us on to victory.

A. H. S. KHATRI,
SYED MAHMUD,
MOAZZAM ALI,
Hon. Secretaries.
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

(Appendix I and II see next page.)

APPENDIX III.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE REGARDING PROPAGANDA AND OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Copy of the different resolutions of the Central Khilafat Committee of India

General resolution, re propaganda etc.

Resolution No. 6 dated 10th August 1920:—Resolved that the President of the Central Khilafat Committee be authorised to sanction on behalf of this Committee all the sums spent on propaganda and Khilafat sufferers (that is the persons who have incurred financial loss on account of the Khilafat movement and whose help is necessary) without any details and that his approval be deemed final.

Further resolved that the President is completely authorised to sanction mess, board and other expenses of the honorary workers of the Khilafat office

TURKISH PRISONERS.

Resolution No. 6 dated 12th May 1920:—Resolved that the Central Khilafat Committee sanctions help to all such Turkish prisoners of War as are and may hereinafter be stranded in Bombay.

Resolution No. 15, dated 23rd Nov. 1920:—Resolved that in connection with the aid of the Turkish prisoners of war Syed Ghulam Mohammed Jilani be helped with a sum of from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

HIJRAT.

Resolution No. 4, dated 23rd Nov. 1920. Resolved that a sum of one lac of rupees be sanctioned for the help of the Muhajrin of Afghanistan and one lac for the Muslim sufferers from Smyrna.

Resolution No. 4, dated 23rd Nov. 1920.—Resolved that the first instalment of Rs. 50,000 be sent to Afghanistan through the Afghan-Consul-General and the second instalment of Rs. 50,000 be sent after decision about sending deputation is finally settled.

Resolution No. 5, dated 21st Feb. 1921:—Resolved that the second instalment of Rs. 50,000 be sent to Afghanistan through the Afghan Consul-General for the help of the Muhajrin and the Consul-General be requested to distribute this amount among

(Continued on next page.)

NAILING A LIE.

APPENDIX I.

Detailed statement showing receipt and expenditure from 1st January, 1921 to 31st December, 1922 of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

1921-1922.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount for 1921 Rs. a. p.	Amount for 1922 Rs. a. p.
Angora Fund	8,77,186 1 6	22,59,937 3 11
Smyrna Fund	6,55,651 13 3	1,48,457 7 3
Khilafat Donation	2,61,408 1 3	1,27,921 12 0
Khilafat Receipt Account	2,33,573 15 6	25,664 12 2
Khilafat Member Fee	2,886 11 0	1,672 3 0
Hijrat Fund	1,092 8 0	....
Ali Brother's Purse Fund	2,212 14 0	....
Medina Munawar Fund	5,497 3 0	55 0 0
Khilafat Volunteer Corps' Account	718 9 9	....
Khilafat Literature Account	4,480 7 9	7.587 4 9
Khilafat Badges and Flags Account	1,141 5 9	81 6 0
Muslim University Fund	15,124 13 0	29 0 0
Khilafat Press	6 0 0	53,336 6 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	589 6 0	291 3 0
Recovery of Advances	30,343 7 9	23,446 7 3
Khilafat Workers' Account	1,831 5 6	....
Khilafat Sufferers' Account	797 9 9	....
National Education	500 0 0	....
G. Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School, Bombay	621 3 11	1,425 1 0
Refund of unspent balance of "First Khilafat Deputation to England" Account	1,962 12 0	17,148 . 2
Shahid Habibullah Fund	500 0 0	....
Tayara Fund	....	10,551 6 9½
Moplah Relief Fund	....	27,327 5 2½
Mecca Moazzama Relief Fund	....	58 4 0
Morrocco Relief Fund	....	67 12 0
Khilafat Conference Ahmedabad	....	10,900 0 0
Khilafat Bulletin	....	1,362 5 9
Deposit	....	207 13 0
England Peace Delegation of 1921	....	4,984 12 0
Dividend on Investment	....	208 12 6
Russian Muslim Fund	....	150 0 0
Total	20,98,126 5 6	27,22,875 3 8
Opening Balance	1,68,318 0 8	9,40,471 13 11
Grand Total .. Rs.	22,66,444 6 2	36,63,347 1 7

Heads of Expenditure	Amount for 1921 Rs. a p.	Amount for 1922 Rs. a. p
AngoraRelief Fund	3,75,231 3 9	11,52,470 12 11
Smyrna Relief Fund	4,46,703 13 9	79,717 15 3
Released Turkish Prisoners' Account	20,190 13 9	7,435 5 0
Per Resolution No. 6 dated 12-5-20.		
Per Resolution No. 15 dated 23-11-20.		
Hijrat Fund	53,259 3 0	145 0 0
Per Resolution No. 3 dated 26-10-20,		
" " No. 5 dated 21-2-21,		
" " No. 4 dated 23-11-20,		
" " No. 10 dated 10-7-21,		
Moplah Relief Fund	11,000 0 0	47,031 6 0
Per Resolution No. 7 dated 13-1-22,		
" " No. 9 dated 21-9-21,		
Working Committee Resolution No. 7 dated 26-3-22,		
Medina Monawara Fund(Seperate Fund)	2,000 0 0	....
Morrocco Relief Fund	....	7,680 0 0
Per Resolution No. 12 dated 5-11-21,		
Khilafat Sufferers' Account	8,659 12 0	10,316 6 3
Per Resolution No. 6 dated 9-8-20,		
" " No. 4 dated 21-12-21,		
" " No. 11 dated 9-10-21,		
" " No. 10 dated 15-6-21,		
National Muslim University Aligarh	80,856 11 0	85,000 0 0
Per Resolution No. 10 dated 21-2-21, and		
" " No. 13 dated 23-11-20,		
National Education Account	12,502 14 0	26,854 0 0
Per Resolution No. 14 dated 15-6-21,		
" " No. 15 dated 15-6-21,		
" " No. 21 dated 15-6-21.		
" " No. 4 dated 10-7-21,		
" " No. 10 dated 5-11-21, and others.		
England Peace Delegation of 1921 (This sum was returned in 1922).	4,963 9 0	....
G. Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School	8,370 4 0	18,405 14 9
Per Resolution No. 15 dated 15-6-21,		
Frontier Deputation Expenses	500 0 0	....
Per Resolution No. 5 dated 23-11-20, and No. 19 dated 15-6-21,		
Khilafat Literature Account	27,877 4 6	25,795 0 10
Per Resolution No. 6 dated 10-8-20,		
Khilafat Propaganda Account	31,685 8 6	57,477 6 3
Per Resolution No. 6 dated 10-8-20,		
Khilafat Receipt Account	28,676 6 6	270 12 3
Per Resolution No. 4 dated 11-1-21,		
Khilafat Press Bombay	24,287 13 8	1,07,056 1 5
Per Resolution No. 8 dated 23-11-20,		
Khilafat Conference Ahmedabad	7,018 11 0	2,005 4 0
Khilafat Volunteer Corps' Account Bombay	1,682 6 11	396 3 6
Per Resolution No. 14 dated 23-11-20,		
Postage and Telegrams	8,172 9 0	14,291 15 9
Karachi Trial Expenses	4,005 7 9	....
Khilafat Workers' Account	7,121 0 0	....
Provincial Khilafat Committee Meerut	10,000 0 0	50,500 0 0
" " " Nagpur	9,209 12 6	10,588 6 0
" " " Bengal	1,200 0 0	3,000 0 0
" " " Punjab	300 0 0	....
Calcutta Khilafat, Calcutta	....	5,000 0 0
Khilafat Committee Rajputana, Central India and Ajmere	....	3,789 0 0
Khilafat Committee, Nadiad	....	320 0 0
Provincial Khilafat Kerala	....	545 0 0
Khilafat Committee Madanpura (Bombay)	55 11 0	1,927 8 0
" " Nagpada "	....	390 14 6
" " Pydhoni "	....	175 13 0
" " City of Bombay	....	218 12 0
Zenana Khilafat Committee	15 14 6	....
Jamaitul-Ulema Account	10 0 0	....
Khilafat Badges and Flag	1,943 11 0	....
Khilafat Members fee Account	498 0 0	....
Travelling Expenses	26,262 8 6	22,864 11 6
Printing and Stationery	6,948 0 9	5,168 15 9
Dead Stock	3,358 0 6	1,189 0 0
Meeting charges at Bombay	3,828 12 6	1,179 2 0
Per Resolution No. 17 dated 23-11-20,		
Advances	35,531 0 3	51,437 2 6
Rent of Building	7,782 14 6	6,863 14 6
Salary of Office and outdoor propagandist Establishment	35,095 8 5	28,251 1 10
Per Resolution No. 23 dated 15-6-21,		

Per Resolutions No. 15 dated 9-10-21 and No. 15 dated 10-7-21.

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Muhajrin through Mr. Junejo and other reliable persons.

MALABAR RELIEF.

Resolution No. 9 dated 21st Sept. 1921:—Resolved that the Committee expresses deep sorrow and grief to the Hindus of Malabar and authorizes its President and secretaries to pay Rs. 10,000 to the Malabar Relief Fund.

Resolution No. 7. dated 13th Jan. 1922:—Resolved that Rs. 10,000 be sent for the relief of the Moplah sufferers of Malabar.

MORROCCO RELIEF.

Resolution No. 12. dated 5th Nov. 1921:—Resolved that a committee consisting of the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Khatri be appointed to make arrangements for sending a medical mission to Morrocco after obtaining necessary information by wire, and that £2,000 be sanctioned for this purpose.

SUFFERERS.

Resolution No 4, dated 21st Feb. 1921:—Resolved that a message of congratulation be sent to Mr. Yaqoob Hasan and his three friends on their arrest and the relatives of Mr. Yaqoob Hasan and others be informed that the Central Khilafat Committee is ready to help them in all possible ways.

Resolution No. 7, dated 15th June 1921:—that this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee sanctions those sums which have been spent on Smyrna Relief Fund and in the aid of Turkish sufferers up to 1st Jan. 1921 or would be utilised for the same purpose up to 30th June 1921.

Resolution No. 10:—That a sum of Rs. 786 is sanctioned in connection with the three non-co-operating students of the Medical College, Nagpur, who commenced their studies in the Tibiya College of Delhi.

Resolution No. 11, dated 8th Nov. 1921:—Resolved that as regards to the aid of the incarcerated Mussalmans of Dharwar a monthly grant be given to them after calling for a list and detailed account of each person.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Resolution No. 11, dated 21st Feb. 1921:—Resolved that the President National Muslim University of Aligarh be moved to train and supply propagandists for the Khilafat movement from his university to the Central Khilafat Committee.

Resolution No. 16, dated 15th June 1921:—Resolved that the Principal of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, be authorised to admit at the expense of the University after due enquiry those poor and indigent students who intend to learn propaganda work of the Khilafat movement.

Resolution No. 15. dated 8th Nov. 1921:—Resolved that this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee decides it as a principle that the National Muslim University is an independent institution and the grant sanctioned by the Central Khilafat Committee is to be regarded as an aid only (Note. After due deliberations with Khawaja Abdul Majeed, Principal, National University, it was found unnecessary to depute enquiry commission).

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Resolution No. 14, dated 15th June 1921:—Resolved that a grant in aid of Rs. 400 is sanctioned for the National School, Delhi, provided that the school works under the Delhi Khilafat Committee.

Resolution No. 15:—Resolved that a grant in aid of Rs. 1,000 a month is sanctioned for Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha School, Bombay, provided that the same works under the Central Khilafat Committee.

Resolution No. 21:—Resolved that the Committee sanctions the grant of Rs. 400 a month already given to the Nadwatul-Ulema of Lucknow and that the same be continued in future.

Resolution No. 10, dated 9th Oct. 1921:—Resolved that a sum of Rs. 3,000 is granted to the National School, Calcutta.

Resolution No. —Resolved that a grant of Rs. 300 per month is sanctioned for three months for National School, Cawnpore.

Resolution No. 10, dated 8th Nov 1921:—Resolved by majority of votes that grant of Rs 16,000 is granted for National High School, Hoshiarpur (Punjab), from the Central Khilafat Committee.

PRESS.

Resolution No. 3, dated 23rd Nov. 1920:—Resolved that (a) a Khilafat Printing Press and (b) a weekly newspaper "Khilafat Usmania" be started in Bombay on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee.

VOLUNTEERS.

Resolution No. 14, dated 23rd Nov 1920:—Resolved that a Khilafat Volunteer Corps be organised and maintained in Bombay under the management and control of Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddick Khatri.

AID TO PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

Resolution No. 15, dated 9th Oct. 1921:—As regards grant in aid to the subordinate Khilafat committees unanimously resolved that the office bearers of the Central Committee are authorised to sanction reasonable amount after seeing the budget.

AID TO JAMAT-I-ULEMA.

Resolution No- 6. dated 10th July 1921:—Resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,000 is approved for three months for the propaganda branch of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.

Resolution No. 12, dated 21st and 22nd Sept. 1921:—Resolved that the Provincial Committees are directed to pay to the members of the Central Committees attending the meetings of Central Committee railway fare of the inter class to the utmost.

AID TO NATIONAL PAPERS

Resolution No. 6, dated 28th Feb. 1921. Resolved that the President and the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee do investigate to which of the national papers deserve support from the Central Khilafat Committee and the deserving papers be helped with reasonable grants.

Resolution No. 25, dated 9th October 1921.—Reserved that a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the "Independent" of Allahabad and that of Rs. 6,000 for the "Servant" of Calcutta are sanctioned.

1921.—Resolved that the newspapers helping the cause of the Khilafat and deservig of help be aided on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee.

14. WHOLE EXPENDITURE OF 1920 APPROVED.

Resolution No. 6, dated 15th June 1921:—Last year's statement of income and disbursement of the Central Khilafat Committee was presented before the Committee and it was resolved that the Committee sanctions those items of disbursement which have been spent by the President or on his behalf by officers concerned and decides that the Auditor shall consider them as valid.

Resolution No. 18, dated 8th Nov. 1921.—Statement of the account for the year 1920 was considered sanctioned.

Resolution No. 12, dated 12-13 Jan. 1922:—Auditors' certificate for the accounts of the year 1920 was considered and all the accounts except the accounts of the Khilafat Delegation 1920 were sanctioned.

15. MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Resolution No. 17, dated 23rd Nov. 1920:—Resolved that the President and the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee are authorised to arrange meetings in Bombay whenever necessary.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Resolution No. 5, dated 3rd Nov. 1921:—Resolved that a sum of £1,200½ be sanctioned for six months for the maintenance of Information Bureau in England and Paris.

APPENDIX IV.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MESSRS. BILLIMORIA & CO., ACCOUNTS.

12th Jan. 22.

To

M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, Esq.,
Chairman,
The Central Khilafat Committee,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of our letter dated 8th July 1921, and the subsequent interview we had with you on your return from England regarding the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1920, we beg to report as follows:—

In some cases Receipts for Donations are not given to the parties, but we understand from Mr. Ahmed Sidick Khatri that the list of Donors is intended to be published with the Report.

As regards the Payments for the Propaganda work we understand that by a Resolution of the Committee dated the 10th August 1921, the President was authorised to sanction at his own discretion ah amounts sent by him for Propaganda Work without proper receipts or details. We have accordingly accepted as correct such amounts as are certified by Mr. Chotani in the absence of the relative vouchers or detailed accounts.

Expenses for Deputation to England have so far not been accounted for in spite of repeated reminders for the same and hence we are unable to verify this item also.

We are informed that having regard to the religious sentiments of the Mahomedans and being against the faith of Muslims to receive interest, no interest is charged on the funds deposited with the firm of Mr. Chotani.

The item of Rs. 6,905-11-0 represents the advances to the undermentioned parties:—

	Rs. a. p.
Mr. Muazzim Alli	1,000 0 0
Mr. Yakoob Hussein	871 0 0
Moulana Shaukatalli	3,937 6 0
Mahomed Yakoob	660 0 0
Sadique Alli	437 5 0
Total.	6,905 11 0

Accounts have been rendered for the other items mentioned in the report except the last two items.

Yours faithfully,

APPENDIX. V. (a)

Certified that I have examined all the schedules of expenditure as tabulated under various heads to be appended to the report of the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat committee and have found them correct and in strict accordance with the Account Registers kept in the office of the Central Khilafat committee.

(Sd.) SHAMSUDDIN,
Accountant,
Central Khilafat Committee
Bombay.

APPENDIX V (b).

I have been Superintendent in charge of the Central Khilafat office from the time the Central Khilafat Committee practically came into existence upto the time of my taking over charge of the Khilafat Press. During my stay in the office, appointment orders, orders for promotions and leave etc. were duly kept in the office, and there used to exist files for every order of this nature. Appointments and promotions etc. were sanctioned by the President and leaves by the Secretaries on my recommendation. I find that inspite of frequent removal of office records by Police all orders for appointments and promotions are lying in the office while some of the leave papers are also there.

(Sd.) ABDULGHANI.

APPENDIX VI.

A. List of registers kept in the account office of the Central Khilafat Office.

1. Day book

(Continued on back page)

(Continued from column 1 and 2.)

Mess Expenses at Bombay	6,702 2 9	7,874 11 0
Per Resolution No. 6 (b) dated 10-8-20,		
Miscellaneous	10,986 10 6	9,791 11 0
Advertisement charges	153 6 0	....
Cheques dishonoured	1,374 14 6	....
Deposit	....	155 5 0
Retrenchment Committee	....	179 14 0
Khilafat Bulletin	....	8,021 14 8
Per Resolution dated 27-5-22, of the Working Committee		
Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	....	5,637 5 6
Per Resolution No. 12 dated 8-6-22,		
Newspapers' help	....	3,000 0 0
Per Resolution No. 12 dated 21-2-21 and Resolution No. 6 dated 28-2-21,		
Purchase of Newspapers' share	....	2,000 0 0
Per Resolution No. 12 dated 21-2-21, and " No. 6 dated 28-2-21.		
Total	13,25,972 8 3	18,82,419 10 11
Closing Balance	9,40,471 13 11	17,80,927 6 8
Grand Total	22,66,444 6 2	36,63,347 1 7

APPENDIX II.

PROPAGANDA ACCOUNTS.—ABSTRACT.

The detailed Statement of Propaganda Accounts for the last three years about which objections are raised by the report published in the "Statesman":—

It is to be specially noted that all the items of expenditure are covered by some resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee.

The entire amount entered under the heading 'Propaganda' for 1920, 1921, 1922. (Sum of Rs. 1,47,321-8-4 as mentioned in the report is not correct)		1,63,905 5 1
Misplacements as per Schedule (A)		30,974 11 9
Actual amount spent on Propaganda during three years		1,32,930 9 4

DETAILS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

1. Amounts spent on Propaganda per Schedule (B), and (C) proper accounts of which are kept in the office (Receipts and Vouchers are in the office)	1,08,665 13 1
2. Amounts under the heading "Account not to be rendered" as per Schedule (C)	19,949 12 3
3. Amounts under the heading "Gentleman" as per Schedule (C)	4,315 0 0
Total	1,32,930 9 4

NOTE.—Now the sum of Rs. 1,32,930-9-4 is the total amount spent on Propaganda work during the last three years, over which so much fuss has been made. It is for the public to judge whether this amount is so abnormal as compared to the vast movement which demanded vigorous propaganda in India and abroad. Besides, this Sum under different headings has received the sanction of the C. K. C.

SCHEDULE (A).

ABSTRACT OF MISPLACEMENTS.

(Wrongly entered under the heading 'Propaganda', but ought to have been entered under following heads:—)

1.	Charges a—c	1,256 12 9
2.	Printing and Stationery a—c	6,595 14 0
3.	Travelling a—c	10,739 9 0
4.	Hijrat a-c Resolution No. 7 dated 10-7-21.	500 0 0
5.	Advances to be recovered	300 0 0
6.	Salary a-c	1,782 15 0
7.	Relief, sufferers and Turkish prisoners per Resolution No. 15 dated 23-11-20, No. 4 dated 21-2-21; No. 7 dated 15-6-21; No. 10 dated 15-6-21 and there are many other resolutions.	9,392 1 0
8.	Volunteers	407 8 0
	Total Rs.	30,974 11 9

NOTE.—Detailed accounts of all these items are duly kept in the office with Receipts & Vouchers.

SCHEDULE B.

Amount sent to Europe, the detailed account of which is kept in the office:—

30-6-1920	Islamic Information Bureau	8,648 10 4
16-1-1922	Messrs. Isphani, Malik and Arthur Field for Islamic Information Bureau	18,171 11 9
8-2-1922	Sent to Constantinople	764 15 0
27-5-1922	Paris Information Bureau	9,213 13 9
30-7-1922	"Muslim Standard," London	10,069 15 0
18-8-1922	"India in the Balance" to Khwaja Kamaluddin	2,013 4 9
13-10-1922	Ottoman Society London Mr. Arthur Field	1,586 0 0
13-10-1922	Khwaja Kamaluddin	768 0 0
		52,738 3 7

SCHEDULE (C)

AMOUNTS SPENT ON PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

Accounts of which are kept in the office with receipts and vouchers.)

1.	Shares purchased of Newspapers. According to Resolution No. 6, 25 dated 22-9-21 (Shares are in the the office)	11,000 0 0
2.	Aid to National papers. (Sadaqat, Sabbah, and Alaman) (According to Resolution No. dated 28-2-21 and No. 12 dated 21-2-21 of C. K. C. and Resolution No. 5, dated 9-6-22 of the Working Committee.	2,500 0 0
3.	Aid to Jamiat-l-Ulema. (According to Resolution passed at Karachi dated 10-7-21.)	5,000 0 0
4.	Petty amounts spent from time to time (Vouchers are in the office Resolution No. 6 dated 10-8-20 of C. K. C. and No. 15 dated 10-8-20.	37,427 9 6
	Total	55,927 9 6

Thus Total amount spent on Propaganda *in India* during three years is Rs. 80,192-5-9 out of which accounts have been duly rendered for Rs. 55,927-9-6, leaving a sum of Rs. 24,264-12-3, which is shown, during the three years, under the headings of "a/c not to be rendered" and "Gentleman." Details are as follows:—

(a)	Amounts of 1920, which have already been approved and passed by C. K. C. as per Resolutions No. 6, dated 15-7-21; No. 18, dated 8-11-21; No. 12, dated 12-1-22	12,469 3 9
(b)	Amounts spent under the same headings for 1921 and 1922, "a/c not to be rendered Rs. 7,453-8-6: and "Gentleman" Rs. 4,315-0-0).	11,768 8 6
	Total	24,264 12 3

NOTE:—Thus it will be seen that during the last three years the total amount that comes under the headings: "ac not to be rendered" and "Gentleman" is only Rs. 24,264-12-3, out of which the sum of Rs. 12,096-3-9 spent during 1920 has already been approved and passed by the Central Khilafat Committee, *while* Rs. 11,768-8-6 *spent during the last two years is not accounted for.* But even this trifling amount has been covered by Resolution No. 6 dated 10th August 1920 of the Central Khilafat Committee and is paid and spent with the sanction of the president as per same Resolution.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Century S. and W. Co., Ltd., meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.

Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., meeting, 6B-A, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., ord. genl., Meeting, Home Street, 2-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 30.

Good Friday: Banks closed.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner.

Gurukula Mahavidyalaya Anniversary celebration on Chowpaty grounds near French Bridge.

Celebration of Ram Vir's Jayanti, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 31.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.

Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, Parel (G. I. P.), 11-30 a.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

S. s "Mantua" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 1.

Easter Day.

Second day of the Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

Celebration of the Episcopal Silver Jubilee of His Grace Bishop of Lamaun Archbishop ad honorem of Cranganore, Dabul Church 8 a.m. and Gloria Church, Byculla 5 .pm.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, 5-45 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Official Military Directory of the Bombay District. Published monthly from Head Quarters, 4, Queens Road, Bombay1. A self contained manual of all military information. Annual Subscription Rs. 6.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST OPENING OF LIQUOR SHOP.

A public meeting of residents of Santa Cruz will be held at Viller Villa to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to enter a protest against the Collector, Bombay Suburban District's decision to open a country liquor shop at Santa Cruz and to send up a representation to the Minister in charge of Excise to set it aside.

FORTHCOMING MEETING

MAHAVIR JAVANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahavir, the Founder of Jainism, when Muni Jai Vijayaji and others will speak.

SILVER JUBILEE OF BISHOP OF DAMAUN

The Episcopal Silver Jubilee of His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Bishop of Damaun Archbishop 'ad honorem' of Cranganore, will be celebrated on Easter Sunday (1st April next.) At 8 a.m. there will be Solemn High Mess at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul at which His Grace will be present. At 5 p.m. on the same day a Solemn Te-Deum will be sung at the Gloria Church, Byculla. This will be followed by a public meeting of the Catholics at the Gloria Church Hall, where an address on behalf of the laity will be presented to His Grace, after which there will be distribution of prizes to the winners of competitions and tournaments of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society, and an entertainment by the pupils of Mount Mary's Convent.

The organizing Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebration beg to invite all Catholics to attend the celebrations, and by their presence in large concourse demonstrate the high regard in which they hold their venerable prelate.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 4th April 1923. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CHURCH NOTICE.

Emanuel Church (C.M.S.) Girgaum. Good Friday Matins and Ante-Communion, with address 8 a.m. Easter Day Holy Communion 8 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6-30 p.m.

A SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A second class season ticket of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. between Church Gate and Andheri, has been found near Grant Road Station yesterday (26-3-23). The ticket belongs to one Mr. Burewalk G. K. and expires on 9th June 1923. The owner of the pass should, therefore, call at the following address, on any week day, between office hours, and take away his ticket.

Mr. R. G Vaidya, c/o The Hindustan Film Co., 125 Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.

ALLEGED RAID AND ASSAULT.

On Wednesday morning at two o'clock about twelve men raided a hut situate at Naigam and after assaulting the occupants carried away property valued at Rs. 200.

REPORTED MISSING OF A CAR.

Mr. E. E. Symes of Messrs. Rose and Co. reports to the police that he left his motor car No. 2845 at 6-45 p.m. on the 27th instant near the establishment of F. Corneglia. At 8 p.m. when he returned he found the car missing.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 4th April 1923 at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

An urgent meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League will be held this evening (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at 73 Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. G. S. Arundale is expected to be present.

PAREL FREE DENTAL HOSPITAL.

As advertised, the Yamoonabai L. Nair Free Dental Hospital in connection with the National Medical College was opened at Parel on the 18th March in the presence of the sympathisers and the professors and tutors of that College. Miss Indira Vyankat performed the religious part of the ceremony under the benedictions from Swami Sharwananda.

The medical attendants of this Hospital are pleased to offer their services free to the Bombay Municipality for inspecting and treating free the poor boys and girls of their schools in that area for Dental ailments.

The days and hours of attendance are provisionally fixed as under:—

Monday and Friday:—Dr. H. G. Moghe, L.M. & S. (Bombay) L.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.) Tuesday and Saturday:—Dr. D. M. Desai, L.D.S.R.C.S. (Eng.) Wednesday and Sunday:—Dr. A. P. Kothare, L.M.&S. (Bombay) Dental Practitioner. Hours are:—3 to 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) every day except Thursdays.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BHAMPTA CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Babu Vithoo a 'Bhampta' was charged by Deputy Inspector Sampson with committing theft of 12 pairs of silver anklets collectively valued at Rs. 1,070 belonging to one Hargovindas Wazechand on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Dastoor defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant was a partner in the firm of Kantilal Pratapsingh doing business in gold and silver ornaments in Shaikh Memon Street. At about 1-30 p.m. on the 26th instant the complainant gave his servant Hanumansingh, 12 pairs of silver anklets of the value of about Rs. 1070 to be taken to Mahadeo Maruti, a goldsmith at Mugbhat Lane for repairs. Witness Hanumansingh was going along Vithalwadi with a bag containing these anklets. The accused met him there and told him that somebody had thrown dirt on his shirt and that he should wash it. Hanumansingh, at first, did not take much notice of that, but the accused again repeated that to him. Thereupon, Hanumansingh went up to a well, placed the bag containing the anklets on the floor and was just taking out his shirt; when all of a sudden he found that the bag with the anklets had disappeared. He also found that the accused had disappeared. He, then, went and told his master all that had happened and the Police were informed. The complainant also took the precaution of informing other goldsmiths of what had happened and told them to be on the look out for the anklets. Subsequently, witness Mahadeo Maruti saw the pair of anklets in the shop of witness Verimal at 1st Lane Kamatipura, and he gave that information to the complainant. The Police and the complainant, then, went to the shop of the Marwari Verimal and the complainant identified two pairs of anklets as part of his missing property. Thereupon, the Marwari pointed out witness Tanibai, wife of accused's brother, and the Police and the complainant went to Tanibai's house. A punch was called and Tanibai's room was searched but nothing was found. Afterwards one anklet was discovered by one of the members of the "punch" on the roof of a house. During further enquiries the other pair of anklets was recovered in the shop of Kesrimal, another Marwadi.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and denied having met Hanumansingh at Vithalwadi; but he admitted having painted out the shop of witness Kesrimal.

The magistrate in convicting observed that in this case the accused and his companions had resorted to a trick very common among "Bhamptas". He had no reasonable doubt as to the accused's guilt. It might be and very likely it was that the accused had had accomplices in this business, but there was no doubt that he was the person who asked the accused to clean his shirt and who disappeared from the place simultaneously with the disappearance of the bag of anklets.

Under the circumstances he convicted the accused who had a record of two previous convictions to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He further ordered the arrest of Marwadi Verimal Joharmal in respect of four anklets

CORONER'S COURT.

STRUCK DOWN BY WAGON BUFFERS.

On the 9th of February last a number of wagons were being pushed into the workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel when a carpenter named Gunpat Narayen (21) attempted to cross the line and was struck by the buffers of the wagon. He received serious internal injuries and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday evening. The coroner held an inquest on Wednesday when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Tuesday, Kisan Matherao a milkman, assaulted his wife Mainabai (20) for wasting her time at a neighbours house instead of taking milk to customers in the city. Kisan after this incident went out. On his return he found his room fastened from inside. On breaking open the door he found his wife hanging with a rope tied to a beam. She was dead.

The Coroner held an inquest on Mainabai's body on Wednesday when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SELF-ADMINISTERED OPIUM POISONING

On Tuesday morning Parbhashanker Raghunath (54) residing at Vithalwadi was found lying unconscious in his room by his nephew Jaganath Sadashiv. A vaidya was called to treat him at about 7 a.m. and Dr. Kaliandas Jekisondas Desai, B.A. L.M. and S. was sent for at 10 a.m. The latter gave injection and smelling salts to revive him and also prescribed some medicine. He advised removal of the patient to a hospital. Later on Parbhashanker was taken to G. T. Hospital where on arrival he was found dead.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Farbhashanker when Dr. Desai said he had treated the deceased. He gave the certificate of death in which he gave the cause of deth as apoplexy. He gave the certificate to one Manekial.

After Jaganath Sadashiv the uncle of the deceased and Dr. W. Nuran, the police surgeon were examined.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning apparently self administered.

The jury remarked that an incorrect certificate was given in this case by Dr Kidiandas J. Desai thus giving cause for suspicion that the object was to avoid an inquest and a post mortem examination.

NAILING A LIE.

(Continued from previous page.)

2. Cash book.
3. Abstract register of receipts.
4. Abstract register of expenditure
5. Adjustment register.
6. Personal ledger.
7. Provincial ledger of subscriptions received.
8. Treasurer's regisfer showing daily income, expenditure and balance.
9. Petty cash book.
10. Establishment's acquittance roll register.
11. Register showing receipt of foreign cheques and Hundies.
12. Register of monthly receipt and expenditure
13. Register showing receipt of ornaments.
14. Voucher files.
15. Mess register.
16. Treasurer's receipt book of subscriptions received.

SHAMSUDDIN,
Accountant.
Central Khilafat Office,
of India.

B. List of files in the General Department of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

1 (A) Inland Telegrams Received.
B) Inland Telegrams Despatched.
2 (A) Foreign letters and cables Received
(B) Foreign letters and cables Dispatched.
3 Press message etc.
4 Office copy.
5 Proceedings of General Meetings at Bombay.
6 Proceedings of Central Khilafat Committee.
7 (A) Correspondence with Sind P. K. C.
(B) Correspondence with Sind Sub K. C.
8 (A) Correspondence with Punjab P. K. C.
(B) Correspondence with Punjab Sub-Khilafat Cos.
9 Correspondence with Delhi P. K. C.
10 Correspondence with Ajmere P. K C,
11 (A) Correspondence with Agra P. K. C.
(B) Correspondence with Agra Sub-K.C.
12. (A) Correspondence with Oudh P K C,
(B) Correspondence with Oudh Sub-Khilafat Cos.
13 (A) Correspondence with Behar P. K. C.
(B) Correspondence with Behar Sub-Khilafat Cos.
14 (A) correspondence with Bengal P. K. Cos.
(B) correspondence with Bengal Sub-Khilafat Cos.
15 (A) correspondence with Assam P. K. Cos.
(B) correspondence with Assam Sub-Khilafat Cos.
16 Correspondence with Burma Kh. Cos.
17 (A) correspondence with Madras P. K. Cos.
(B) Correspondence with Madras Sub-Khilafat Cos.
18 Correspondence with Kerala P. K. C.
19 Correspondence with Andhra K. C.
20 Correspondence with Berar K. C.
21 (A) Correspondence with C. P. K. C.
(B) Correspondence with C. P. Sub K. Cos.
22 Correspondence with Benglore K. C.
23 Correspondence with Bombay K. C.
24 Employment and help of applications.
25 Posting of Propagandists.
26 Report of Inspector of accounts.
27 Leave for workers.
28 Miscellaneous.
29 Indian States.
30 Jamiatululama.
31 Zenana Khilafat Committee.
32 C. K. C. Worker.
33 Malabar Sufferers.
34 Muslim National University.
35 National Schools.
36 Report of Propagandists.
37 Post and Telegraph Office.
38 Search.
39 Jail.
40 Circular letters.
41 Correspondence with A. I. Congress Committee.
42 Khilafat Volunteer File.
43 Bombay Chronicle.
44 Khilafat Press.
45 Rules and Regulation of P. K. C. for sanction.
46 Other Indian papers.
47 Muslim League.
48 General Receipt Register.
49 General Despatch Register.
50 Khilafat Committee Register.
51 Register of the Members of the C. K. C.
53 Khilafat Workers Register.
52 Register of Postage Stamps.

QAMER AHMED, B.A. LL., B.
Superintendent
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THE KHILAFAT ACCOUNTS

The following is the statement of Maulana Nezami, Editor of the "Zulqurnain", Budaun, U. P.:—

"I am neither a member of the Khilafat Committee nor had I taken any part in the Non-Cooperation movement; but as a Mussalman I have natural interest in the Turkish question like every true Mussalman and consequently I have been viewing with appreciation all the activities of the Khilafat Committees. In February last the Urdu papers published a report about the accounts, etc., of this gigantic Islamic Association with this allegation that the same was prepared by a sub-committee appointed by the working body of the Central Khilafat Committee; in this month Anglo-Indian papers of the different parts of India also published them. The report contained such ludicrous objections as no sane man could ever attribute towards the Central Khilafat Committee. This was the reason that I did not publish it in my paper, the Z"ulqurnain" of Budaun, either in whole or part, nor did I remark or review the report. I had made up my mind, on the other hand, to pay a visit to the Central Khilafat Office on my way from Hyderabad Deccan, and having thus seen everything be able to say one thing or the other on the subject.

"I am glad to say that after my visit to the office I found that the office-bearers have directed their attention to this matter and in a day or two, a complete and detailed statement refusing the baseless allegations will be given to the Press and also published. I reserve my own detailed criticism for the time and shall do so on the receipt of the same at my office at Budaun, for the time being I suffice it to say that not only are those facts and figures as were published in the papers wholly and completely untrue, but even the accusation that only three vouchers could be found in the office after a long search is totally preposterous, I myself saw with my own eyes that vouchers are properly kept in registers and their accounts are regularly kept in the cash-book. The accountant very strictly scrutinizes all the bills after which payments are made. All the money is kept in Imperial and other banks. The office work is allotted to some clerks and there are registers for the dispatch and receipt of letters, etc. The Literature Department is kept quite separate, the Khilafat books are grouped here and sold, in special but rare cases they are distributed freely. There is a stock of register for the books which clearly indicate how many books were received or sold. I have written it hurriedly. The publication of the Khilafat statement will surely disillusion the accusers and will show to the public how efforts are made to blackmail the Khilafat Committee."

WHOSE GUILT?

Mr. Manilal Vadilal Contractor writes:—

Sir,—A very touching and tragic story is reported in a message from your Hubli correspondent, in the yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle," of a mother killing her children. In the Dharwar Sessions Court the mother stood charged for the murder of her two children. She has confessed her guilt, and is reported to have said that she was in dire distress, that the wolf of hunger was howling at her door, and she was unable to feed her young ones. The Sessions Judge found her guilty and sentenced her to transportation for life, but he was good enough to say that he would recommend her case to the Government for mercy.

It is quite evident from the story that the intention of the mother was not murder as such. The loving, affectionate mother was no longer capable of bearing the sight of her starving dear ones. When she was unable to feed them, she thought it better to give up the children to the care of God, by putting them to death. Many would have heard the wailings of a distressed mother, praying to the Heavenly Father, to take her children away from this vale of tears. There is undoubtedly ignorance behind the act but no criminal intent; and for this ignorance, for this boundless love to one's children, for one's incapacity of procuring food for them, she has been sentenced to transportation for life! Is the ignorance *her* guilt? Is her love a guilt? Is her incapacity of procuring food also her guilt? Whatever the Code of Laws says, whatever the judge and his justice say, I do not, I cannot believe that the poor woman was guilty. I am afraid the guilt has to be fixed elsewhere. A very similar case has been reported in the same issue, where also the mother's *commuted* sentence was penal servitude for life! This unfortunate, unhappy woman, whose name is Mrs. Daisy Emily Wright, is going to be released in December next, after serving a term of 12 months. Here also, the circumstances leading to murder are the same. The family was utterly poverty-striken. So much so that the mother could not get money for the child's funeral! Disappointed, discouraged, heart-broken, and at last desperate, the mother threw the child into the Thames, and was herself going to jump in the waters below, but was prevented by the police.

I do not know, who should be held guilty in both these cases. Such, I fear, are not isolated instances in India, in our poor India, but are typical ones. Will you not, Mr. Editor, or anybody else, enlighten me and the public as to who is responsible for such a terrible state of affairs—as to who is guilty?

Is not the abnormal state of the country, the disorganised life of the society guilty of the crime? Is not the whole society guilty of it? Are not the foreign cloth, and other luxuries responsible for it? Is not the top-heavy system of Government guilty of it? Is not the foreign domination, spending a huge mass of sixty-two crores on the army alone, and taxing a poor man's salt, guilty of this heart-rending tragedy?

Will anyone answer the question "Whose Guilt"?

WEST END CINEMA.

Suppose you were a girl who was deeply in love with the man who intended to send your brother up for a long term in the penitentiary. Which would prove greater, your devotion to your own flesh and blood or your love for the man who would some day be your husband?

That is the situation faced by the heroine of the Universal attraction, "Top O' the Morning," which comes to the West End Cinema to-night and this week Gladys Walton is the star. While "Top O' the Morning" is a plain little tale of the oldest thing in the world—love—it is not without its heart throbs and tense dramatic moments. In her role of "Jerry" O' Donnell, a little Irish colleen who journeys from the old country to visit her father in America, Gladys Walton proves conclusively that as an emotional actress she ranks with the best. It is but a year or two ago that Miss Walton was making a name for herself as a comedienne. Now she is one of the most popular of the younger stars of the screen. In "Top O' the Morning," the little Universal star is said to repeat her past successes.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is refreshing to find some signs of life in the seemingly dead body of the Moslem League. It is not that India requires more than one organisation to ventilate her views, guide her people and issue her mandates, in order to attain that emancipation which is her right; but in order to settle differences, clear the ground, infuse a spirit of toleration, goodwill and mutual support, we have to tolerate for the time being their sectional organisation.

During the days when the towering personality of Mahatma Gandhi was present to guide India there was little need for running this "side show", but alas, he is not among us at present, and because he cannot guide in person, differences have arisen and we find his great work on the very verge of ruin.

We have leaders and to spare, but who like the great Gandhi—a personality equally revered by Hindus, Moslems, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs, whose word was law—in fact, we have nobody of that world-wide reputation for sincerity, zeal, courage and statesmanship; hence the rupture in the camp, and other signs of disorganisation.

Enemies of Indian nationalism have taken but too good an advantage of the absence of such a leader and are doing their utmost to sow discord where harmony once reigned.

It would be futile to assert that the two great communities—Hindu and Moslem—will always live in absolute harmony and goodwill, and that nothing will ever happen to disturb their relations with each other; because that is an impossibility. Differences must arise—they are signs of life and vigour—but there must be some organisation composed of genuine patriots, whose duty it would be to compose and smooth such differences. The Moslem League would be the organisation.

As a younger and sturdy brother to the Congress—Indian Moslems are surely the younger brothers of Hindus, being no less sons of Mother Ind—the Moslem League should prove a great asset.

Now it is for those Moslems who claim to be and are acknowledged leaders and patriots to give the right sort of guidance to their co-religionists. When we say the right sort we mean "a guidance calculated" to lead towards the perpetual strengthening of the hand of Hindu-Moslem unity, a thing vitally necessary for the salvation of India.

A Moslem League to help Nationalist India, to help to settle differences arising between the two communities; to safeguard the interests of Indian Moslems whenever they are assailed and last but not least to fight the cause of Islam in general wherever it is menaced, would be an organisation of real worth and value.

The day is approaching when a Swaraj parliament will look after these things; but till then we need a Moslem League. It depends upon the courage and sincerity of the men who attend the coming meeting of the League to make it a real thing.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. ALI.

(Continued from column 6.)

Court to set aside the election of respondent No. 1. On the 7th March the Chief Judge delivered judgment in the matter of the petitioner's application and dismissed it with costs. The petitioner applied to this Court under the Revisional Jurisdiction of the High Court on the grounds of what are called election irregularities in various ways. Their Lordships admitted the petition in order that the matter might be argued as there were no direct authorities on the question and as it was undesirable to give a decision until both parties were heard. Section 151 might be easily ruled out as it was clear that the relief asked for by the petitioner could not be granted under that Section. Then under Sec. 115. The High Court had power to call for records. The real question was whether the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court acting under the powers granted him under Section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act was a Judge and his Court was subordinate to this High Court so that if a case were made out for our interfering within the powers granted to their Lordships by Sec. 115, their Lordships might make such order as they might think fit. A similar question arose in 21 Bom. 279 where it was held that the District Judge was not a Court and that the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere. After quoting Sec. 22 of the District Municipal Act. the then Chief Justice had said that a Judge acting under Sec. 33 of the Amended Municipal Act, was not a Court within the meaning of the Civil Procedure Code. Their Lordships then referred to 31 Bom 604 where it was held that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain suit. Their Lordships thought that there was no reason for their differing from the decision in 31 Bom, as their Lordships could not distinguish between the provisions of Sec. 22 of the District Municipal Act and Sec. 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act with regard to that particular point whether or not the Chief Judge acting under Sec. 33 was a *persona designata* or a Court subordinate to the High Court. In their opinion their Lordships had no power to interfere with the decision of the Chief Judge. The rule must therefore be discharged with costs.

The Chief Justice:—Mr. Campbell, we did not call upon you to argue the case. Are you entitled to your costs?

Mr. Campbell:—My Lord, one of the grounds of the petitioner's application was that the opponents No. 2 was awarded separate costs by the Chief Judge. We had to appear in order to reply to that ground.

The Chief Justice ordered that two separate sets of costs should be awarded to the two opponents.

Mr. R. S. Navalker, petitioner appeared in person; Messrs D. N. Bahadurji and J. B. Patel instructed by Mr. S Y Abhyankar (for W B. Pradhan) appeared for Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INFRUCTUOUS CHALLENGE OF MRS. NAIDU'S ELECTION.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

NO POWER TO INTERFERE.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar
vs.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Before The Chief Justice Sir Norman C. Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump.

The Bombay Municipal Election Case against Mrs. Naidu came on for hearing in the High Court yesterday.

The facts out of which this matter arose have already been reported in these columns.

The petitioner had filed an Election Petition in the Election Court of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay under section 33 of the Bombay City Municipal Act against the opponent, on the ground that the election of the opponent Mrs. Naidu, was not valid in law.

The Chief Judge dismissed the petitions on the 7th March, holding that the election of Mrs. Naidu was valid.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Navalkar, petitioner in person just began to state his case, when Mr. Bahadurji on behalf of Mrs. Naidu raised an objection to the effect that the High Court had no jurisdiction to hear any Revision application or appeal against the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court as the same was conclusive under sub cls (3) of Section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Mr. Bahadurji contended that the Chief Judge was a *persona designata* and not a court subordinate to the High Court. There were series of decisions which had already settled the point though the majority of them were under the District Municipal Act. The decisions in 21 Bom 279 and 31 Bom. 604 had laid down that the Judge specified under the Municipal Act was not "a court" subordinate to the High Court.

The Chief Justice:—Is the wording of Section 22 of the District Municipal Act similar to that of Section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act?

Mr. Bahadurji:—Relying on the observations of Jenkins C. J. at page 609 of 31 Bombay, I submit that this Court has no jurisdiction to hear any Revisional application against the order of the Chief Judge in the present case. Further the case reported in 33 Bom. page 42 establishes the same proposition.

The Chief Justice:—There is no decision on the point under the Bombay City Municipal Act.

Mr. Bahadoorji:—No, My Lord, except that reference is made to section 33 in 31 Bombay, 604. which was a suit for declaration. The case in 38 Mad. 581 says that the Presidency Magistrate was not a Court subordinat to the High Court for the purposes of certain sections of the City of Madras Municipal Act. Then 36 Bom 47 which was a case under section 22 of the District Municipal Act lays down the same proposition. Section 22 of the District Municipal Act is similar to section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Continuing Mr. Bahadoorji said that the petitioner's application was under sections 115 and 151 of the Civil Procedure Code. Both the sections were not applicable to the present case. The decision of the Chief Judge was not the decision of "a Court" and as such it could not be called in question whether it was right or wrong, in the High Court. Mr. Navalkar in reply contended that the City of Bombay Municipal Act had a history and growth of its own. The Parliament had conferred certain rights on the City as a result of which the Acts of 1884, 1888 and subsequent amendments had been passed. The District Municipal Act could not be looked on in the same light as the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Unless it were shown that both the Acts were analogous, the decisions under section 22 of the District Municipal Act could not be taken as a guide in interpreting Section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The Chief Justice:—The argument is beside the points. What is in argument is whether the Small Causes Court is subordinate to the High Court in the trial of Election Petitions?

Mr. Navalkar drew their Lordships' attention to the two cases in 12 Bom. L. R. page 745 and 19 Bom. L R. page 715 (44 I. A. 261) and contended that the point to be determined was whether a 'Persona Designata' in a particular Act of the Legislature was to be deemed to be a Legal Tribunal subject to all the incidences of a Judicial Court.

The Chief Justice:—The case in 44 I. Appeals 261 is against you.

Mr. Navalkar said that their Lordships of the Privy Council had laid down the law on the subject, at page 722 of 19 Bom. L. R.

The Chief Justice:—Your whole argument is that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court is subordinate to the High Court regarding the powers he exercises under the Municipal Act?

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed that this was an application purporting to have been made under sections 115 and 151 of the Civil Procedure Code, under the following circumstances. The petitioner was a candidate in the "C" Ward for the Municipal General Election held in January last. The petitioner as the result of Poll was not elected. Then he filed an Election Petition under Section 33 of the Bombay City Municipal Act of 1888, applying to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes

(Continued in column 5.)

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If you are not a regular subscriber, see that you get your copy of to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 29, 1923.

LOOK TO RESULTS.

We publish elsewhere the accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, which, with the explanations of the Secretaries, constitute a clear and sufficient refutation of the charges made against the officials of the said Committee in the Anglo-Indian Press. As we said when the charges were first made, the only thing we know of which is seriously wrong with the accounts of the C. K. C. is that large sums of money, collected for certain purposes, are lying idle with the President, and we are relieved to hear that a beginning has since been made in forwarding that money to its destinations. With the methods and the scale of expenditure of the Committee, we see no fault to find. Indeed, we should say that never was a movement of such magnitude successfully conducted at such small expense. There are only two parallels that we can think of, and both are of the East—the All-India National Congress and the Turkish National Movement. On the other hand, we could quote instances of stupendous waste of money upon propaganda of a similar description in the West. Yet the West, we are always being told, is business-like and the East unbusiness-like. We wonder, has anyone ever troubled to consider what an immense amount of money is expended daily in the West upon the mere machinery of being business-like?

The present writer was dismayed when first confronted with the spectacle of building operations in Bombay. The scaffolding appeared so frail that no sane workman would consent to place his foot on any part of it, and it was all *crooked*, obviously made by persons of ill-balanced mind. There were none of the usual apparatus for lifting the stones into place, none of those aids which Westerners to-day regard as essential to the work of building. A person who knew India well, consulted by the present writer, said "It is their way of working and it suits them best and works out ever so much cheaper in the long run. The scaffolding you think so frail is really strong enough to stand the greatest strain they ever put on it, and as for pulleying and lifting blocks of stone they know all about that by instinct. In their own way, they work as merrily as if it were a game, they hardly ever want a rest, they set all their work to a song, they chip and hammer to a rhythm. If we imposed our way on them, they would work like British workmen, always with an eye on the clock." We quote this saying as a parable for all those English people who think that Indian Swaraj must of necessity prove a failure unless it is designed and run on strictly Western lines. We, on the contrary, should say that it is bound to be a failure, so designed and run. The East has its own peculiar genius like the West, and if, in the way of building, its ancient methods have produced such mighty structures as the Pyramids in Egypt and the temples of Baalbek in Syria, so in the political sphere they have produced civilisations and especially religions, which still command the homage of all Western thought. Set a heaven-born poet down to do commercial book-keeping, judging of his capacities solely by his success or failure in that work, and he will seem a fool. That is the fault of English judgments upon Indians. They impose a standard which is foreign and preposterous, and judging by that standard they promote and bring forward not the best which India can produce, but the hypocrite, the sedulous ape, the man who turns his back on India and her natural genius. The motive force of the East is enthusiasm, not calculation, and by reducing everything to a standard of pounds, shillings and pence, of regular hours and strictly business-like accounts, we paralyse the genius of the East, and degrade its men of genius from inspired enthusiasts to men working always with an eye on the clock. We do not mean to say that India has nothing to learn from Western methods or the Western mind. Quite the reverse. Even the heavenborn poet will be none the worse for a little knowledge of commercial book-keeping. But such knowledge must be subsidiary, in the nature of an aid or stimulus; the genius of India must be predominant or there can be no Indian progress worthy of the name. That is why there has been more Indian progress in the last three years than in the whole previous period of British rule; and the Congress and Khilafat movements caused that progress. What the British Government—with the same avowed object: to raise the Indian people—failed to do in a century, they have done in three years and they have done it for a total cost amounting to rather less than half the yearly income of the Bombay Municipality. The scaffolding of Swaraj may seem crooked to a Western eye, the builders may appear to lack the skill required for undertaking such a work. We should have said precisely the same thing of the men who built the Taj Mahal, of the men who built the Pyramids. Look to the result. A structure has been built which no European architect and builders could have consummated, and it has been built miraculously cheaply, as it seems to us. The miracle resides in this; that the mind of the workers has not been calculating but enthusiastic. They have "cheated themselves," as English people put it, many of them, by working for low wages or for none at all, by working overtime, without a thought of gain or loss. But they have not defrauded India of a single pie.

The accounts of the Central Khilafat, Committee show conclusively that there has been no wanton waste, nor any "cooking" of accounts such as is practised regularly in most business houses and most Government departments. They show the earnest conscientious spirit of the Secretaries, to which the present writer also can bear witness personally. The allegations have been answered openly and frankly; everything has been explained in a manner which will satisfy all honest critics and inquirers. The charges brought against the Committee are not merely refuted, but utterly confuted, to the smallest detail. The Secretaries show that nothing has been done without consideration or without authority. What they do not show, save by implication, are the sacrifices, the devoted service, the untiring efforts, of thousands upon thousands of Muslims, great and small, all over India, which have enabled work worth, on the Government scale of calculation, tens of crores of rupees and taking half a century at least, to be done for a few lakhs of rupees in three years. We leave out of the reckoning the difficulties which the Central Khilafat Committee had to contend with, police raids on the office, confiscation of important documents and so forth, things not conducive to the calm business atmosphere in which regular accounts are usually kept. The accounts are all right. The only objection which can possibly remain is that the methods of expenditure have been rather Indian than European, and that is a distinct advantage from the point of view of the subscriber, as we have already shown. Considering the vast beneficent and lasting work for Islam and India, which the Central Khilafat Committee has undoubtedly achieved in so short a while and at so small a pecuniary expense, any Muslim, any Indian who will join the hue and cry raised by some Anglo-Indian papers against some of the most honourable men we have in India, is an ingrate and disloyal to his country's cause. We do not think that there are many such in India. Rather, we expect a mighty wave of enthusiasm for the Khilafat cause and indignation with the slanderers, all over the country, giving to the movement a volume and a strength which it has never had before, bringing in every Indian; for nobody who takes the trouble to compare the "Statesman's" leader on the false "report", its reference to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and its appeal to Government, with the present statement of accounts, can doubt, that the attack was not on the Khilafat movement, but on India. The magnificent results of the Khilafat movement are the national defence.

LABOUR AND THE CONGRESS.

The presidential address of Deshbandhu C. R. Das to the All-India Trade Union Congress, which has just concluded its session, rightly laid emphasis on the fact that the vast majority of India's population, who constitute the working classes, are unorganised and voiceless and, therefore, utterly helpless. The Deshbandhu does not believe that the non-working classes of India will be able to render much help to the working classes. He exhorted the latter to stand on their own legs and to labour strenuously for their salvation. He said: "I call upon you to-day to steer clear of all congresses and conferences and take to your own work. Your own hands must construct the temple of freedom. I call upon you from to-day to feel within your heart of hearts that you are the real proprietors of India. You should feel, yours is the right, as it is your duty to bring freedom to India. I press this obligation upon you and may God give you strength to carry on this struggle to victory." While the Deshbandhu is right in asking the working classes to stand on their own legs, he appears to us to overlook the fact that these classes have a definite work to do in the nation's parliament—the Indian National Congress—and that it would not be proper for them to cut themselves off from the latter. Let them by all means be self-dependent and self-exertive, but the voice of Indian Labour, like the voice of any other section of the population of India, must be heard on the Congress platform. If Labour cuts itself off from the Congress and is exclusively occupied with its own problems, we are afraid, such a state of things will engender class exclusiveness and promote class warfare as in Western countries, both of which it should be the endeavour of all well-wishers of the country not to see imported in India. We are glad, however, to observe that the Deshbandhu urged the labourers of India not to ask for a special franchise. There is no marked cleavage between the working and the non-working classes of India, such as we see in Western countries, and it would be fatal to the progress of both classes if they begin to think exclusively of their own particular interests and disregard the common good. But while the demand for a special franchise for the working classes must be deprecated, it is essential, if the country is to make progress along truly democratic lines, that the working classes should be enfranchised. Among the chief of the numerous defects of the "Reform" scheme, inaugurated by the Government of India Act of 1919, is that it has absolutely ignored the interests of the working classes. On the other hand, the strength and truly democratic character of the Congress organisation consist in this that the four anna franchise protects the interests of every class of citizen.

ANOTHER PETITION!

The unconstitutional character of the procedure adopted by the Governor-General in reintroducing the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly with a view to its ultimate certification is pointed out in the memorial addressed to the Governor-General by members of the Assembly. In the relevant section of the Government of India Act, the reference is to the Bill as a whole and not to any particular clause or amendment thereof. Certification by the Governor-General is permissible only in respect of a Bill, "in the form recommended by the Governor-General" but the Finance Bill as adopted by the Council of State embodies alteration introduced by the Legislative Assembly. It is such a Bill, and not a Bill in the form originally introduced, which the Governor-General proposes to certify. The intention of the legislature, it appears certain, was for certification of a bill in its original form and not for the purpose of carrying out certain amendments to it which are acceptable to the Governor-General and for rejection of those which are unacceptable. Further, there is no legal warrant at all for the procedure adopted by the Governor-General in the present instance. It is more devious than the procedure laid down in Section 67 sub-clause 3. This clause says:

> "If the Bill has not already been so passed (by the other Chamber), the Bill shall be laid before the other Chamber, and if consented to by that Chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid."

The Finance Bill, which had not been passed by the Council of State, was laid before it and consented to by it. The Governor-General was entitled forthwith to certify the Bill. But, instead of doing that, he again referred it to the Assembly. There is no provision in the Act for such a reference. As the public can see the course adopted in the present instance is less straightforward than that taken in connection with the Princes' Protection Bill. The Viceroy pursued such a course, no doubt, with a view to emphasize the so-called recalcitrancy of the Assembly and soften the harshness of the step he himself was going to take. But camouflage of this sort deceives none. As the "Swadeshamitran" says, the procedure adopted by Lord Reading is *ultra vires*, unconstitutional and unfair to the Assembly, apart from its being extremely impolitic.

The unconstitutional character of the step, however, brings into relief the fact, consistently ignored by our co-operating friends, that the Government of India, despite the "Reforms," continue to remain as autocratic as ever. That our cooperating friends still continue to remain in a fool's paradise is demonstrated by this memorial which some of them have submitted to the Viceroy. The Government of India have added insult to injury by their high-handed flouting of the Assembly and public opinion. And this is not the first time they have done this. As self-respecting patriots, who place the honour of the country above everything else, there is only one course left open for them in face of this insult. And it is at once to resign. Instead, what do they do? They send another petition to the Viceroy! That is, of course, the old familiar Moderate device of meeting a crisis—a device that has always failed in the past and will always fail in the future.

Notes of the Day

Foolish.

The order of the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore confiscating the National Flag which had been carried in procession on the last Gandhi Day by the local leaders, is, to say the least, extremely foolish. The "confiscation" will not make the flag less scarce in Jubbulpore nor will it damp the enthusiasm of the local public for the cause it symbolises. The magisterial order will only bring the Flag more in evidence and give a phillip to local "national" activity, as we see has really been the case. A prototype of the Jubbulpore magistrate, in one of the southern districts of this Presidency not only attempted a similar feat of confiscation, but had proceeded to declare the flag to be "seditious", but very shortly after that, he had to eat humble pie and withdraw his "order". The Jubbulpore worthy, perhaps, thinks that, having released the offending local leaders, he must retain some memento of the memorable occasion. He is welcome to retain the National Flag. It will form a valuable acquisition to the India Office museum, if forwarded "Home."

Indians' Low Vitality.

The revised figures of the influenza mortality which swept over India four years ago are put down by a Census Commissioner at 12½ millions, or 4 per cent. of the total population of this country. This is stated to be a "conservative" estimate, and no one knows really how many more millions died in India. But people know it for a fact that a large number of villages were wiped out by the scourge, and yet very little was done to relieve the sufferings of the people. In Bombay city, with all the medical aid made available by the many philanthropic bodies, the toll taken was appallingly large. And how much worse was it in the villages and in the mofussil? The same authority informs us that in the Central Provinces more than one-tenth of the population died of influenza. The difficulties of the people were increased by famine and in some cases partial failure of crops. The price of every commodity soared at its highest point at that time, and the plight of the people could be easily imagined. But what we wish to draw attention to is not the epidemic as such, but the abnormally weak resisting power of the vast population to withstand any epidemic, or any calamity of that kind. Whenever there is any epidemic of plague, or influenza, or cholera abroad, thousands of people in India fall victims to it like flies, because they have a too low vitality, on account of their poverty and attendant semi-starvation. But our masses are so peace-loving, so resigned to their fate and so sunk in blank despair, that from year's end to year's end they go on dragging their miserable existence. Uneducated and abjectly poor and marvellously patient as they are, is there no way of lightening their life's burden, or are they to sink deeper and deeper with the burden of additional taxation every year?

Municipal Test Audit.

We are surprised at the report of the Committee of the Corporation recommending the appointment of Mr. Bird as the Test Audit Officer of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 1,000. The Corporation has by a majority of votes accepted the recommendation. If there were not a single qualified Indian in the whole of India, perhaps the Committee would have been justified in seeking guidance from Sir W. D. Sheppard, a retired Commissioner, and unearthing Mr. Bird from Tipton Urban District Council, but that is not the case. There are many capable Indians in this country who know accounts better than this District Council prodigy, and in this case at least the plea that he is an "expert" in his line and without any rival cannot be brought forward. The Commissioner recommended that failing the appointment of Mr. Bird, Mr. Mullick from Calcutta might be appointed. The latter is a young man and has been in Government service and knows all about accounts, while Mr. Bird knows nothing about India. Now that Mr. Bird has been appointed, what generally happens will follow. The Commissioner will come to the Corporation after a few months, and urge that Mr. Bird's services are so valuable and his pay so little, and the Port Trust pays so much to their officers that an immediate promotion must be given to him, and the Corporation will agree to the proposal.

Cruelty to Performing Animals.

This country sorely requires a measure of the sort passed by the House of Commons "to prevent cruelty in training and exhibition of performing animals." Unfortunately, the public do not realise the extent of the existing evil in this country or are entirely apathetic to the question. Performing bears, monkeys and many other animals are treated with great cruelty in the streets, and yet no resentment is shown at the heartlessness of the exhibitors. To take another example, near the temples freak cows are exhibited which have a limb—a very useless appendage—attached to their backs. It may not be generally known that the owners of these unfortunate cows, cut off the leg of a young calf and then graft it on the back of another animal, which in course of time grows as the animal also grows. We do not know what becomes of the calf whose leg has been cut off by these monsters in human shape. Yet, strange to say, many Hindus hold these freak animals in special veneration and give an extra dole to the owners, not knowing what an immense amount of cruelty has been practised by these men. We wish something could be done to stop such devilish practices. People are not aware how the performing animals have to be doped, punished, starved, whipped and generally persecuted in an abominable way to train them to perform their tricks for the appreciation of the thoughtless public. It is not wanton cruelty of which we accuse the public, but apathy and ignorance. We wish the S. P. C. A. and the Humanitarian League would move in the matter. If an anti-cruelty law requires to be passed in England, it is all the more necessary in this land, where public opinion is not sufficiently alive to the evil.

An Evil System.

The woes of higher caste Bengali parents possessed of marriageable daughters are pathetically dwelt upon by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in a communication addressed to the "Englishman." The birth of a daughter in a family, instead of being viewed as a blessing which it is, is regarded as a curse by the vast majority of higher caste Hindu parents of limited means. The main reason for this strange prejudice against daughters lies in the compulsory dowry system which obtains among Hindus. Among the so-called lower castes the dowry system does not prove so oppressive as among the higher castes, who have to dispose of their daughters in marriage before they come of age. If any daughter remains unmarried till she comes of age, the honour of the family concerned is tarnished for ever in the eyes of Hindu society and social ostracism is visited on the parents of the unfortunate girl. Nay, as Mr. Basu observes, the "sin"—of allowing the daughter to remain unmarried—extends back even to the dead ancestors of the family and their salvation is jeopardised! These superstitious ideas, with which higher caste Hindus have managed to shackle their own social and individual freedom, have helped to excite the cupidity of parents blessed with sons and heavy dowries are demanded by these latter at the time of the marriage of their sons. The consequence is that a veritable marriage market has been set up in which hapless girls are, so to say, auctioned to the lowest bidder among the parents of eligible bridegrooms. Very often the father of the bride has to mortgage everything he possesses and contract debts before he can dispose of his daughter and escape the "sin" of keeping her unmarried. In many cases, Western education of both the bridegroom and his parents has served only to whet their cupidity and they do not rest content till they have squeezed the unfortunate bride's parents dry. The evils of the system are patent on the face of it and Hindu society must be heartily ashamed of it. But one has to observe with regret that even educated Hindu youths and parents are not as earnest in combating it, both by example and precept, as they should be.

RUHR OCCUPATION.

ESSENTIALS OF EVACUATION.

POINCARE ACCUSES GERMANY OF BAD WILL.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Paris.—Speaking in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber to-day, on the Ruhr Occupation Credits Bill, Mr. Poincare admitted that the economic results obtained, from the viewpoint of the fulfilment of pledges, were trifling. He said that in view of Germany's bad will, it was only a prolonged and stable occupation that would permit of the realisation of the programme of exploitation. The French and Belgian Governments had fully agreed that the evacuation of the occupied territories should only take place gradually as due payments were made Essen would be given up when the total amounts due in respect of reparations were settled.

COAL AND COKE.

M. Trooquer, Minister of Public Works, stated that 3,500 tons of coal and coke were being despatched daily and the amount would shortly be doubled. An appeal for voluntary workers in connection with the railway service had yielded excellent results.

The Committee voted the credits requested by the Government.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS' RESOLVE.

TO END RUHR IMPASSE & SOLVE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

At the conclusion of the Conference of Allied and German Socialists, a communique has been issued stating that the delegates are unanimously of opinion that the Socialist parties should concentrate their efforts with a view to ending, as quickly as possible, the present situation in the Ruhr and finally solving the reparations question with due regard to Germany's capacity to pay—Reuter.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

THE WAYS OF MEETING THEM.

LONDON, March. 28.

Berlin.—In a speech to the Committee of the Reichstag, the Foreign Minister. Herr Rosnberg, indicated that the Government had informed the interested Powers, which were not concerned directly with the Ruhr conflict that Germany considered that in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Hughes in December there should be an international commission of business men on which Germany and France were represented on the terms of equality which should determine Germany's ability to meet her obligations and the manner of meeting them. The Government were then prepared to obtain a highest possible international loan which could be provided with any guarantee deemed necessary, and the proceeds would be handed over to France or the Allies. Sufferings of the Ruhr population were daily increasing with the danger of an outbreak of national passions. The Government could not see the possibility of the abandonment of passive resistance unless the assailant returned to the previous boundaries. As regards the political securities for France he suggested a reciprocal non-agression pact.—Reuter.

ISSUE OF GERMAN GOLD MARK LOAN

ACCUSATION OF INFRINGEMENT OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Paris.—The "Matin" says that the French representative on the Reparations Commission contended that the German government has infringed the Treaty of Versailles by issuing a £200 million gold mark loan in foreign currencies. The Commission has unanimously decided that Germany is not entitled to issue loans without authorisation of the Commission. Sir J. Bradbury and M. Delacroix are drafting a strong note to Germany.

FRENCH DISCOVER SECRET GERMAN CUSTOMS BUREAU.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Dusseldorf.—The French have discovered a secret German Customs Bureau in a private house in a very busy street, and arrested 25 officials found there as also a number of German shopkeepers who came to pay taxes to the Germans instead of to the French.—Reuter.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST GERMAN REPUBLIC.

ARRESTS OF EX-OFFICERS.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Berlin.—The Police have arrested two ex-officers and Herr Rossbach's Secretary on a charge of complicity in the alleged plot against the Republic recently discovered by the police. Rossbach, who is the head of the movement, was arrested a few days ago.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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ALLIED CONFERENCE.

"COMPLETE AGREEMENT REACHED."

DRAFT TEXT OF ISMET'S REPLY PASSED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Allied conference, this afternoon, examined the report of the Experts' Committee on the financial, economic and other parts of the Turkish counter-proposals and reached a complete agreement on all points. The draft text of the reply to Ismet Pasha's note forwarding the counter-proposals has been passed subject to the final approval of the respective Governments. It is hoped that this would be given within 48 hours when an identical note will be despatched to Constantinople for transmission to Angora by the British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments' representatives there.—Reuter.

TROOPS FROM BAGHDAD TO MOSUL.

QUESTION IN COMMONS RE RUMOUR OF SICKNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Lambert, the Secretary for Air said that no reports had been received showing that there was any sickness or that the troops died on the road when they were recently sent from Baghdad to Mosul. He was enquiring of the Air Officer Commanding Iraq, whether there was any foundation for rumour in that connection.—Reuter.

OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE GOLF MATCH.

LONDON, March 27.

In glorious weather at Rye, the Oxford and Cambridge golf match began today. Oxford beat Cambridge by three matches to two in foursomes. Singles will be played off to-morrow.—Reuter.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION LAWS.

LONDON, March 27.

New York.—The Port Surveyor has ordered that henceforth every bottle of liquor brought to this country by steamship passengers shall be seized and a fine of five dollars per bottle imposed on owners unless passengers prove that the liquor was needed for medicinal purposes. When the amount of liquor does not exceed a quart it shall be allowed.—Reuter.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DEWAR.

LONDON, March 27.

The death has occurred of Sir James Dewar.—Reuter.

[Sir James Dewar was born in 1842. He was late member of the Government Explosives Committee, was President of the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry; President of the British Association (1902); Jacksonian Professor of Experimental Philosophy, University, Cambridge; co-inventor with Sir F. Abel of cordite, the smokeless powder used by Government; introduced into Science and Industry the Silvered Vacuum Vessels known as Dewar Flasks or popularly as Thermos Flasks. He received knighthood in 1904. He published numerous papers contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, etc.]

RACQUETS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

At the Queen's Club in a challenge round of the Amateur Doubles Racquets Championship J. Simpson and R. Williams, holders, retained the title, defeating the challengers the Hon. C. Bruce and H. Leatham 11-15 5-15, 15-8, 17-15, 9-15, 15-6, 15-4.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Thuringian Government has declared the Extreme Nationalist Party illegal.—Reuter.

Cairo.—Lord Carnarvon is doing very well.—Reuter.

In a Scottish League on Tuesday the Rangers beat Falkirk by two goals to nill.

ARREST OF A WAR CRIMINAL.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Berlin.— It is reported from Leppstad that the French have arrested Captain Steinbrinck, the boat Commander, who figures in the list of war criminals on account of sinking the steamer Sussex in 1916.— Reuter

SECURITY POLICE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Dusseldorf.— General Degoutte has issued a decree dissolving the security police serving in the newly-occupied territories. The German administrative authorities will be permitted to organise, in each of their districts, a municipal police force, the maximum effective strength of which will be fixed by the commander of the troops in the district. The decree also lays down the uniform which shall be worn and the arms to be carried by members. The decree also provides for the handing over to military tribunals of any one failing to conform to these measures.— Reuter

EGYPT'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

TO CONFORM TO NATION'S WISHES.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Cairo.—The Premier in a speech at a banquet declared that the new constitution would conform to the wishes of the nation.—Reuter.

MOSCOW SENTENCES.

LIVELY SCENE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 27.

The death sentences passed on the Russian ecclesiastics occasioned a lively scene in the House of Commons to-day. Replying to a question on the subject, Mr. McNeill emphasised that the Government had done its utmost to save the ecclesiastics and could not see that anything more could be done if the Soviet was determined to practise such barbarities. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Newbold, a Communist member, shouted some incoherent remark which the House took to be in defence of the Soviet.

Mr. Jack Jones angrily shouted that Mr. Newbold ought to be thrown out and suggested that he should be held as a hostage. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Newbold declared that no cleric sentenced to death had ever been put to death. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jack Jones: "I will put you to death."

Two members suggested that the Government should notify the Soviet Trade Delegation that it must leave England in 24 hours if the executions occurred.

The matter was then dropped.—Reuter.

WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION.

Later.—Widespread indignation prevails over the death sentences passed on the Russian ecclesiastics especially in Poland where the Government has initiated a diplomatic action designed to prevent the executions which the Revolutionary Court has ordered must be carried out within three days.—Reuter.

ENGLISH PAPERS' CONDEMNATION

LONDON, March. 28.

The latest news from Moscow says that the execution of the sentences on the Catholic ecclesiastics has been postponed pending special order of the Soviet authorities. Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Commander Kenworthy are amongst those who have telegraphed appealing for mercy. The morning papers most strongly condemn the sentences.

DUTIES ON DOMINION GOODS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Dublin.—President Cosgrave in the Dail said that the Revenue Commissioners were satisfied that the law as it stood extended to the goods from Australia, Canada and other Dominions the same rights as operated in Britain, meaning they were entitled to the same reduction of duties.—Reuter.

IRELAND'S BUDGET.

LONDON Mar. 27.

Dissatisfaction is freely expressed in Dublin at the coming year's budget of 42 millions which is pointed out is ten millions more than the expenditure under British rule for the whole country. The deficit is apparently some fifteen millions.—Reuter.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH IRREGULARS.

LONDON Mar. 27.

Three Free State soldiers were wounded, one mortally, in an encounter with the irregulars near Blessington. A landmine with which the Irregulars attempted to destroy the residence of Senator Guiness failed to explode. The upper portion of the house was set on fire, but flames were checked.

PALESTINE CONSTITUTION.

"A VIOLATION OF PLEDGES TO ARABS."

LORDS URGE CHANGE OF POLICY.

LONDON, March. 28.

In the House of Lords, several Peers urged a change of policy in Palestine and a modification of the constitution to meet the views of the Arabs. They said that the adventure had proved a hopeless failure and that Zionism was undermining the British authority in the East.

Lord Grey joined in urging the publication of the whole of the pledges given in the war, and said that such commitments should not have been entered into without consultation with the Dominions. Lord Devonshire promised to give the suggested publication serious consideration. He admitted that only 107 out of a possible 670 Moslem secondary electors had hitherto been returned at the elections in Palestine owing to abstention of the Arabs. He pointed out that the present constitution was the first step towards self-government.

A VIOLATION OF PLEDGES TO ARABS.

Lord Islington said that the Constitution of Palestine was a violation of pledges given to Arabs. Its effect on Moslem world was most unfortunate.

Lord Sydenham spoke in similar strain and suggested the elections were *ultra vires* until the mandate was modified. He said that it was clear that Zionism must break down economically.

Lord Grey pointed out that the Balfour declaration promised that what was done would be done without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the population. He earnestly urged the Government not to let the problem drift until there was in Palestine a hostile population.

Lord Devonshire, in reply, pointed out the difficulties in the way of publishing despatches, though the Palestinians would have been better advised to have cooperated in the endeavour to lay foundations of what would eventually lead to complete self-government.

KENYA QUESTION.

M. P.'S IN SECRET CONCLAVE.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

At the request of the India Office a few private members convened a meeting, attended by 128 members of the House of Commons, at which Viscount Peel and Sir Benjamin Robertson spoke on the Kenya question. Sir Frederick Banbury and Colonel Murrough Wilson stated the case of the settlers. No resolution was passed beyond a vote of thanks to Viscount Peel.—Reuter.

QUESTION IN COMMONS RE DORIS HAWKER.

LONDON, March 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Bridgeman, Home Secretary, replying to a question with reference to Doris Hawker said he had asked the Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools personally to investigate the question of the disposal of girls from the Princess Louise Home and other representative voluntary institutions.—Reuter.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

PEOPLE'S LAST HOMAGE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Paris.—A stream of friends and admirers, including both distinguished and most humble folk, all day passed through the house where Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is lying in state amidst masses of flowers. The Municipality is defraying the expenses of the funeral which will take place on Thursday. The ceremony will be very simple.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICES.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

It is officially announced that Sir Almeric Fitzaroy, for reasons of age, is resigning the office of the clerk to Privy Council on May 31st after which the duties will be combined with those of the secretaryships to the Cabinet and the Committee of Imperial Defence. Sir Maurice Hankey will then become Clerk to the Privy Council without additional remuneration.—Reuter

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, Major Ormsby Gore, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths said, he understood that the Empire Press Union contemplated the holding of the next Imperial Press Conference in Australia in 1925 if necessary arrangements could be made.— Reuter.

MARQUISS WORCESTER ENGAGED.

LONDON, March 28.

It is reported that Marquiss Worcester is engaged to the Queen's niece, Lady Mary Cambridge.—Reuter.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

INDIAN TRADE CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

SALT TAX JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, March 28.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Bank of India the chairman Sir R. J. Black said that the conditions in India had generally improved. They were well round the corner and the prospects were brighter. The trade was on a sounder and surer footing. The Indian Budget proposals were a notable achievement. The increase in the salt tax seemed fair in the circumstances for increase to an individual was small and possibly not so heavy an impost as it was twenty years ago. This was due to the improved conditions of life. A real endeavour had been made to tackle the serious condition into which the finances of India had been rapidly drifting. It was rather unsettling that the Government had given no enlightenment in regard to the retention of fixity of rupee at two shillings. As regards the suggestion of the modification of the method of selling Council Bills in London he urged an outstanding benefit from all standpoints should be demonstated before departing from procedure which long experience had proved to be successful. London was so intimately connected with the finances of India that he was not disposed to support at present a somewhat vague suggestion that purchases by the Government of India should be regulated from India not London. It was generally understood when the Imperial Bank of India was established that it was not intended to participate in the exchange matters. This might alone open up large questions and he was of the opinion it would be wiser to await a full exposition of the project if any was intended.—Reuter.

WAGES OF SEAMEN REDUCED.

LONDON, March. 28.

The question of the readjustment of the pay of the Mercantile Marine has been settled at a meeting of the National Maritime Board in London attended by representatives of the chief shipping interests and seafarers unions. It is agreed that from April 18th the basic rate of the wages of the seamen, firemen and catering departments be reduced by a pound a month. It is, also, agreed that the scales of pay of navigating and engineering officers shall be revised from the same date.—Reuter.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Raja Rishi Case Law, M.L.C. said, he was glad to see signs of industrial awakening in India but he said for the development of Indian commerce an Indian mercantile marine was needed. He expressed pleasure that the Government had appointed a Committee to investigate the subject. He also, welcomed the Racial Distinctions Act which he considered an earnest of good feelings which should exist between the Indians and the Europeans. He protested against the Chamber not being given a permanent representation in the Legislative Assembly and thought that a representative of the Indian commerce should have a place on the Central Advisory Board on Railways.

Babu Jadunath Roy, Honorary Secretary presented the report for 1922, and in so doing touched upon some of the subjects with which the Chamber had dealt during the past year. He defended the chamber's support of protection and dealing with expenditure he said, "we must not only insist on considerable reduction in army but in order to secure this reduction to cry halt to the forward frontier policy of Government and its foreign policy in the Near East which is in the interest of British foreign trade only." He commented upon the expenditure on a new Delhi and remarked that those who had seen new Delhi would wonder how it was possible for Calcutta to accommodate the Imperial Government.

He suggested that a considerable retrenchment could be effected by the amalgamation of Assam, Orissa and a part of Bihar with Bengal and making over the rest of Bihar to the Government of United Provinces.

GANDHI WEEK AT JETPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VANKANER (Kathiawar) Mar. 27.

Rs. four hundred were subscribed towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund at Jetpur during the Gandhi week.

INEVITABLE

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCE BILL.

ORDER TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

It is understood that the order of the Governor-General on the Indian Finance Bill will be issued to-morrow. Meanwhile well-informed quarters regard certification as inevitable.

EXCITEMENT IN TRICHUR.

QUARREL BETWEEN CHRISTIAN PARTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 28.

A Trichur correspondent says, considerable excitement prevailed in that town yesterday owing to the entry by the Nestorians into the Valli Palli church which is in the possession of the independent Christians. Large crowds of both parties collected both in and out of the church. The District Magistrate and the police commissioner arived at that place to preserve peace and issued orders for evacuation of the church. The Nestorian Bishop the successful party in the recent chief court case came to the church early this morning. An ultimatum was issued by the District Magistrate that the Nestorians were to be ejected from the church if they did not evacuate in or within fifteen minutes. They disobeyed this order and the police were instructed to eject them. No sooner were two persons ejected than the rest numbering over 200 shut the doors from inside and bolted them. They then commenced tolling the bell which attracted a large crowd of Christians of all denominations to the church. A breach of the peace appeared to be imminent but the authorities persuaded the parties to disperse. The church is being guarded by the police. Both parties appear prepared for fight if the police withdraw or if the intruders evacuate. The situation is creating grave anxiety.

FIRE IN CAWNPORE FLOUR MILLS.

DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OP 10 LACS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 28.

A serious fire broke out in the Cawnpore Flour Mills causing a damage to the extent of about 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

RASULABAD RLY. ACCIDENT;

ASST. STATION MASTER DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar 28.

The Joint magistrate of Allahabad has discharged the Assistant Station Master of Rasulabad of the charge in connection with the recent smash there holding that the accused could hardly be blamed for having placed the usual reliance on indications given by the slides in the inter blocking-system which was by no means infalible and no culpable negligence was proved.

[LATE PUNDIT NARAYANCHANDRA VIDYARATNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

Pandit Narayanchandra Vidyaratna, who did much to promote the knowledge of charka-spinning at the inception of the non-cooperation in Bengal by opening a school at his residence for teaching spinning both to ladies and gentlemen, died yesterday. The deceased was the only son of the late Iswarchandra Vidyasagar and became prominent in public eye when his father married him to a widow to initiate widow remarriage in Bengal, after the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act. The Vidyasagar's Metropolitan College was closed for two days in honour of the dead.

Mr. D. Deverell of the C. P. and Chota Nagpuf agency who was charged with cheating by Mr. McHugh Rivett was also discharged the Magistrate finding no case made out to frame any charge

TEST AUDIT OFFICER.

NEW MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, M. A.M. Khan presiding when the Improvement Trust Bill was postponed, for consideration, to the April agenda. The Corporation also appointed a new Test Audit officer on Rs. 1,000, going to some Urban District Council in England to find out Mr. Bird, who was stated to be the fittest man for the post. Mr. Joshi voted in favour of the appointment, along with some others, the proposition being adopted only by a majority of three votes.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the Bill relating to the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

Dr. Javle had moved a proposition approving and adopting the report.

Dr. Viegas moved that the report be referred back to the Committee.

The Commissioner said they had given much attention to the Bill and to refer it back now was a great waste of time. They must give the Committee an indication of the manner in which they would like the Bill to be amended. The Commissioner had too much work to do now and put the Improvement Trust again under him was adding more to his already heavy work. He thought the Bill as drafted was all right, as the Corporation would be able to keep a proper control over the department in the manner suggested by the Bill. He thought they should accept the suggestions contained in the Bill. Mr. K. F. Nariman said the creation of the Improvement Trust was a serious encroachment on the rights and privileges of the Corporation, and they were now getting back duly what was taken away from them by force. Therefore, they should look at the Bill from that point of view. While admitted that much time and labour were given to the drafting of the Bill, he must say that it was not a satisfactory measure and was full of defects. The hand of Government was in every page, and in every section. It was a needless interference on the part of Government in the management of the Trust, and it showed that the Corporation was not a fit body to be trusted with control. The chief officer who was going to be the most powerful officer in charge of the Trust, could not be under the control of the Board of the Corporation, if he were to be under the Government. He was more an officer of the Government than of the Corporation. After that could any body say that the Trust was transferred to the control of the Corporation. The Corporation had got even greater powers in regard to the removal of the Municipal Commissioner than in regard to the chief Commissioner for while in the latter case the officer could only be removed with the approval of the Government in the former case Government were bound to remove him if three-fourths of the members voted to that effect. They must have at least the same power in regard to his dismissal as they had in the case of the Commissioner. Another point was that the chief office had the power to appoint all officers under Rs. 300 and that meant, the whole department would be a Government department.

He wanted the chief accountant to be independent of the chief officer, and that he should be responsible only to the Corporation and not to the chief officer. That was a very important thing and he strongly advocated the change.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia moved that the question be postponed to April agenda.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded, and the amendment was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF TEST AUDIT OFFICER.

Mr. J. T. Fry then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee appointing Mr. Bird of the Tipton District Board as Test Audit officer on a salary of Rs. 1,000. Although they wanted to Indianise such officers, they must admit that Mr. Bird was the fittest man for the purpose ,and therefore they must appoint him to the post.

Dr. Vorha said they had not read the report yet, and it was only circulated that morning. They were crying out for the Indianisation of services and yet they were going to appoint an European. He proposed that Mr. Mulick be appointed as Test Audit officer.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted to tell them that he had only received the report that morning. Mr. Mullick was as good an officer as if not superior to Mr. Bird. When they were preaching that Indians should be appointed, he thought they should give preference to an Indian in his own country. Mr. Bird was after all a foreigner, and Mr. Mullick would be able to do his work better, as he knew the Indian conditions well. Unless there were special reasons, they should not override the claims of an Indian.

Dr. Javle said there were many questions which could be discussed better at a Committees table than in the Corporation. When the question of merit was concerned they must admit that Mr. Bird was the better man. He hoped they would appoint the man approved by Mr. Waite, their chief Accountant.

Dr. Batliwalla also supported.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban wanted to know why Mr. Mullick was not appointed and even if Mr. Mallick were inferior to Mr. Bird he should be appointed. He always wanted Indians to be appointed.

The Commissioner said Mr. Mullick did not possess the qualifications they wanted, namely costing accountancy and outside audit, Otherwise he would have been glad to appoint Mr. Mullick. Dr. Javle migh have been a little difficult to understand (laughter,) but there were facts which could be stated more explicitly at the table of the Committee than in the Corporation. He thought Mr. Bird was the fittest man for the post.

The proposition was passed, 18 voting for and 15 against.

REMOVAL OF A URINAL.

Mr. Hassanally Rahemtoolah moved that the urinal in front of a mosque at the junction of Tulsi Pipe Road and Ferguson Road be removed within one month and a report made to the Corporation about same. He said the Corporation had already passed orders that the urinals should be removed, but the Commissioner had done nothing in the matter, and they were as dirty as possible. It was the duty of the Commissioner either to remove the urinals or to report to the Corporation his reasons for disobeying the orders of the Corporation but he had done neither.

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconding said the Commissioner was given explicit orders to remove the urinals, but he had flouted the orders of the Corporation.

The Commissioner said if he removed the urinals the nuisance would be even worse than it was now, unless they had a substitute. He was willing to build a new urinal, but he was not able to find a plot for the purpose. He was trying to keep the urinal in a clean condition by appointing a special sweeper for the purpose. He would try his best to remove the urinal within the next few months he said.

Mr. Hassanalli then amended the proposition by extending the time to three months, and the proposition was adopted as amended.

The Corporation then adjourned till today.

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CHAURI-CHAURA APPEAL.

HEARING STILL CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

The hearing of Chauri Chaura appeals is still continuing in the Allahabad High Court. Their lordships have already intimated that they intend to acquit eight accused persons on the ground that their presence in riot was not established.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, March 27.

The tenth session of the Theosophical Federation will be held at Surat on the 31st March under the Presidentship of Mrs. Annie Besant.

In the running competion organised by the Bora's chawl Tenant Association, Dadar on the 26th inst. Mr. Wamanrao Dhige won the first prize of Rs. 10 out of which Rs. 5 contributed towards the "Tilak Swaraj Fund."

Darbarshri Vala Kathad, Raja of Bilkha-Jethpur died at Bilkha the other day. The news was received with profound regret at Jethpur where schools and offices were closed in honour of the deceased.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Mar. 27.

The audited accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund for 1921 just published show that out of Rs. 1,12,92,407 promised Rs. 10,98,592 have still to be collected. The auditor remarks the establishment and collection charges are within reasonable limits and properly controlled. The financial condition of the Committee is satisfactory.

KABUL-PESHAWAR LINE OPENED.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN KING AND AMIR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

Cordial messages exchanged between the King Emperor and the Amir of Afghanistan on the occasion of the opening of the telegraphic line connecting Peshawar with Kabul have been published. The Amir hopes that communcation would be the key to good relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain and adds, "I do hope that British Imperial Government would in view of her obligation towards humanity and civilisation consider miseries and misfortunes of Mussalmans as matter of great importance in order that friendly relations which existed for a long time between Great Britain and the whole Mussalman world might be reestablished." The King replying reciprocates the Amir's wish for better relations. The King regrets that the events of the war should have given rise to the belief without foundation that Great Britain no longer desires friendly relations with the Moslem world and assures that His Government is eager as far as possible to live in peaceful and neighbourly co-operation with the Moslem world. His Majesty the Amir is assured that wherever men are seeking justice and peace Great Britain welcomes their friendship. It is in this spirit that he (the King) earnestly hopes for a speedy settlement in the Near East.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN STATES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghava Chariar has just returned to Delhi from six weeks tour in the Indian States with the object of creating an interest in the British Empire Exhibition. Practically all the principal states will participate and it is very unlikely that the Indian pavilion will have any blank spaces left. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar was very warmly received by the rulers of States and the people showed the keenest anxiety to participate in the exhibition. So far about one-sixth of the entire space available in the Indian pavilion had been taken by the Indian States. Considering the very large wealth of the artistic exhibits the Indian States court in the pavalion will furnish a very attractive feature of the exhibition. Some of the states contemplate holding exhibitions next cold weather for selecting the best exhibits to be sent to England. The Kathiawar State will have joint exhibition at Rajkot in association with other neighbouring states.

SIR G. LLOYD AT KOLHAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

KOLHAPUR, Mar. 28.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd arrived Kolhapur on Wednesday morning on an official visit. His Excellency opened the Maharani Laxmi Club and Gymkhana and Their Excellencies witnessed wrestling matches and sports at the palace theatre.

SEQUEL TO MOPLAH MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

A Calicut correspondent writes:—

The "Muslim Sahakari" of Calicut has the following in its issue of the 17th inst. "Regarding the Moplah Memorial submitted to H. E. the Viceroy by Mr. M. Zahurulla Sahib, the Collector of Malabar has summoned him to answer some of the objectionable matter mentioned in the memorial." I understand from reliable sources that Mr. Zahurulla Sahib was threatened by the authorities and asked to publish a counter-statement to the effect that the facts mentioned in the memorial were false and highly exaggerated. It is indeed regrettable that the authorities, before enquiring into the matter by an independent Commission, should have taken this procedure.

Mrs. Anandibai Dhavle, the daughter of the late Mr. Gokhale has given a donation of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the building fund of the Gokhale Hall that is proposed to be built in Poona. Promises of support for the hall now amount to about Rs. 58,000. Mrs. Dhavle's is the biggest contribution received so far.

SUITS AGAINST MUNICIPAL MEMBERS

MR. FULCHANDTALATI EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 28.

The civil suits against 19 members of the superseded Board has now been practically concluded. But to-day Rao Sahib Harilal defence pleader applied for an examination of Mr. Fulchand Talati ex-President of the Nadiad Municipality. Though the Government Pleader objected to the examination of witnesses at this stage the Judge permitted the examination of Mr. Talati as he was an important witness. On being examined witness said that since 1910 with permission of the Government Educational Department the Municipal schools in Nadiad were being examined by Head Masters, senior trained assistant teachers and certain gentlemen of the town interested in education, instead of the Government educational staff. Only in one year 1919 over 20 Government educational staff wanted to examine the boys of the fourth standard. Though the Municipality at first objected they were eventually allowed. The Government pleader objected to the oral evidence of the witness being taken and the defence pleader applied for a summons issued against the chief officer of the Nadiad Municipality to be present with the correspondence on the subject.

NEW CURRENCY NOTES.

TO BE ISSUED ON 1ST MAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

The Government of India have been considering for some time past the improvement of design of their currency notes and arrangements are now well in hand for the introduction of first notes of a new design. The first issues of the ten rupee notes of the new pattern will be made about the 1st May, 1923. The issues of the other denominations will be made later when the designs are completed. The new patterns will enable notes of the different denominations to be more easily distinguished than at present, each denomination being larger in size and differing in colour from the denomination of next below it in value, and special prominence being given to the figures and words indicating the value both on the front and back of the notes. It is believed that the new notes will provide a greater security against forgery than the notes of the existing patterns as a result of much study of the measures used in different countries. It has been decided to employ in the new issue as its chief protective feature a representation in photogravure of the head of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Another protective feature is a clear window for the display of the Star of India watermark as in the present one rupee note. A detailed description of the new ten rupee note is given below: Size 6 1/4 inches x 4 inches or rather smaller than the current pattern of five rupee notes. Design: (front) the ground work of the note is green tracery on white paper with a window on either side. On the left the window remains clear and contains a Star of India watermark, on the right the window is filled with the head of the King-Emperor in brown wearing the crown of India and the collars of the two Indian orders, the Star of India and Indian Empire. The denomination is, also printed in large figures in the top right and the bottom left corners and in smaller green figures over the surface of the note.

VETERENARY GRADUATES' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, March 27.

The Bombay Veterinary Graduates Conference was recently held at Dharwar. The Conference was opened by Mr. E. S. Farbrother, I. V. S. Superintedent. Delegates from all part of the Bombay Presidency assembled besides two delegates from Vellore in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. V. B. Kulkarni, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President and the delegates and referred in the course of his speech to the inadequacy of the pay of the veterenary graduates and desirability of the affiliation of the Bombay Veterinary College to the University of Bombay.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated. Next year the conference is invited to Nasik.

Strike situation in Yenangyaung Oil field shows no change. No negotiations are taking place between companies and the men. The Commissioner of division has gone to the field.—A.P.

A disastrous fire occurred at Mahlaing last week, 320 wdelings being destroyed. The damage estimated at six to eight lakhs.—A.P.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL

DISCUSSIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

At the Legislative Council to-day further discussion on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill was resumed. Some members urged upon the omission of all gifts and offering made to the head of the Math. The Minister agreed to insert the clause excluding from the definition gifts of movable property made as personal gifts or offering made to the head of the Math.

The Bill provides a constitution of a board for the whole Presidency or for any specified part thereof, such board consisting of a President who should be a barrister or one possessing necessary judicial or legal experience and other Commissioners whose number would vary from two to four as the local Government might fix and who should be persons professing the Hindu religion. Some members contended that these boards whose functions were more judicial in character rather than administrative were unnecessary. They were moreover too expensive and would be inferior to local Committees which if constituted could handle matters more efficiently. Minister said the institution of Central Boards on the same basis as Charity Commissioners in England had the sanction of such eminent authorities as Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Subramania Iyer and others. He also observed that many of the Maths who were consulted had expressed themselves preferring central boards to local committees. He further pointed out cost of this machinery would be much less than what was now being spent by these Maths in litigation. The motion for giving up central boards was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

INCHCAPE CUTS.

TWO POSTS ABOLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

"The Pioneer" understands that the Government of India have definitely decided to accept the recommendation of the Incheape Committee to abolish the posts of the Public Health Commissioner and the Director of Medical Research. It is believed certain amount of research work will be continued under restricted conditions and some of the duties of Public Health Commissioner will be performed in the Directorate of the Indian Medical Services.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

There is no change in the market for jute shares, Howrah and Clive standing at yesterday's levels. In hundred rupee stock Belvedere and Orienu were wanted but sellers stood out for higher rates Dunbar cottons owing to scarcity of ready scrips remained firm, while Kesorams were unchanged. There was little doing in coal with prices not showing any improvement. Miscellaneous section had no special features. Teas were in request, Sifgell making an advance of eleven points. Government securities and bonds have been steady. Stock exchange will close from to-morrow evening and reopen on the morning of Tuesday the 3rd proximo owing to the Easter Holidays. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per Government Paper 61 s 1, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/6 s.l., 6 per cent bonds 1930 102-6 s.l. 6 per cent bonds 1932 103/6 s.l.

Banks:—Alliance Bank of Simla ordy. III. do preferred 71, Calcutta Industrial Bank 4/6 discount s.l., Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1330.

Cotton:—Dunbar 244, Kesoram 7.

Jute:—Anglo India 364, Alexandra pref. 99/8, Belvedere 384, Benjamin 4/15 discount, Budge Budge 423/8 s.i., Clive 32/8 Howrah 41/12, Kinnison 874/8, Union 424 s.i., Waverley 10, Northbrook 50 s.i., do prepared 102 s.i Reliance 47/4.

Coal:—Burrakpur 37/2, North Damuda 5 x.d., Pench Valley 31/12, B.J. Corporation ordinary 8, Indian Glace bids 1/10, Indo Burma Tin 7, Assam Saws 2/4 Carew and Co. 58.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 200, Hasimara 7 per cent preferred 95, Jutlibari 9, Rutema 12/4 Tirrihannah 12/12, Singell 56.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four one-sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling four and three thirty-two pence.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. I.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held, last evening, at the Corporation Hall, the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod presiding.

In the course of the Sixth Annual Report of the Society for the year 1922, it was stated: During the year under report the Society had on its roll 8 Patrons, 166 Life-members and 64 Ordinary members. A complete list of members is appended (vide Appendix A.) The Committee regrets to state that in the year of report they lost one of the most generous friends of the Society in the person of the late Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who was one of the patrons of the Society and for whose munificent donation the Society was able to undertake the construction of buildings for the Homes for Children.

On the 1st of January 1922 there were 144 children including 30 girls in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Homes. During the year of report 284 new cases of neglected and deserted children were dealt with by the Society.

The few remaining works after completion of the buildings of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Homes for Children were finished during the year of report. On receipt of certificate from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, as required by Government Resolution No. 280, dated 28th August 1922, the amount of the Government grant of Rs. 75,000 was paid to the Society. Out of this sum 5 per cent Government of India Bonds 1926 of the face value of Rs. 56,500 were purchased and kept in reserve, earmarked for commutation of rent in respect of the land leased from the Bombay City Improvement Trust. The working balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs 31,938-2-4. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,838-7-2 inclusive of Rs. 15,000 on account of realization of investments during the year. The total payments during the year were Rs. 1,39,841-8-6 of which Rs. 56,711-14-0 were spent in purchasing 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds of the face value of Rs. 56,500 earmarked for commutation of rent in respect of the land leased from the City Improvement Trust, Rs. 40,560-10-9 were spent on account of the construction of Buildings and Rs. 3,471 for fixtures and furniture. The charges for the maintenance of the Homes amounted to Rs. 29,685-7-9. The working balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12,835-1-0, of which Rs 12,879-7-3 were with Messrs. King King and Co., and Rs. 55-9-9 with the Superintendent. Owing to legal disabilities the work of the Society was handicapped as in the previous years. A reminder was sent to Government inviting attention to the recommendations made by the Society in connection with the matter in their representation, and enquiring when the Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of the children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders was likely to be introduced in the Council. In reply the Committee were informed that the Bill was still under consideration. During the year of report a letter was received from the Government of Bombay, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of Government in the Home Department regarding proposed legislation consequent on India's adherence to the International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children and inviting the views of the Society on the question of the age of consent raised in a letter from the Government of India on the subject. On the 31st January 1922 the Council of State adopted a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that India do sign the International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children accepted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its second session, subject to the reservation that in applying the Articles of the Convention concerning age-limit, India will consider that "sixteen completed years of age" is substituted for "twenty-one completed years of age." When the same Resolution was moved in the Legislative Assembly on the 7th February 1922, the debate in the Assembly revealed the fact that a considerable body of opinion in the house held advanced views on the question of the age of consent. Some members pressed for the acceptance of the Convention without any reservation as to the age-limit; others urged that the age of majority in India was 18 Ultimately, the Assembly adopted the resolution in a modified form so as to reserve to India the right to substitute, at its discretion, the age of 16 years for the age-limit prescribed in the Protocol of the Convention. After careful consideration of the question at a meeting held on 5th September 1922 the Executive Committee were unanimous in their opinion that the age-limit of 21 years fixed by the Convention for European girls should also be made applicable to Indian girls and Government were informed accordingly. The Committee regret that the proposed bill has not yet been introduced in the Assembly.

Reference was then made to Apprentice Act of 1850 regarding which the Committee have addressed the Government.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president said they must congratulate themselves on being in possession of a real Home for the Protection of Children on this side of India, he said no progress had yet been made so far as the proposed legislation for the protection of children was concerned, and they should, therefore, send a representation to the Government to expedite the matter.

The resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

On the motion of the president, it was resolved that a representation be made to the Government of Bombay with regard to the proposed legislation for the protection of children, which should be brought before the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

Vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE LEPER PROBLEM.

Reuter's telegram giving a summary of the lecture delivered by that eminent doctor, Sir Leonard Rogers, before the Society of Arts, estimating the leper population in India at about half a million, discloses a very grave state of affairs in this country, in regard to this horrible disease. Sir Leonard is one of the greatest authorities on this disease, and he has done very valuable research work in this respect. The figures for Asia of one million and a quarter and for Africa of half a million, as against seven thousand for the whole of Europe, will vividly bring to the notice of the public how badly the disease has been neglected in the former two continents, and how well it is looked after in Europe. Rigorous segregation, early treatment, and care of the unfortunate lepers, are responsible for the marked diminution of the disease in Europe. In almost every country in Europe there are asylums for lepers and even as early as in the sixth century, the Christian clergy at the Council of Orleans made lepers a charge on the Church, and since that time the Church had done a great deal of work for these unfortunate people. But, in India the leper problem has been sorely neglected and that neglect has continued even to-day, though here and there some spasmodic efforts are being made to deal with the question, in a half-hearted way. In England even in the 13th century there were strict laws for segregation, and it would not be bad for India to copy some of them. What is necessary is to arouse the people and the Government from their self-satisfied and supine attitude, and make them alive to their duty. It is necessary that real and more vigorous efforts should be made to tackle the vast and difficult problem in a sympathetic way, with one end in view, and that is to rid this country of this fell disease before it makes a greater havoc. Government have dealt with the question in a step-motherly way and have made no provision for the amelioration of the fate of the lepers, except for the grant of a few thousands for the few leper asylums in the country. If America almost can eradicate the disease from the Philippines by means of rigorous segregation in a few years, it is not known why it could not be done in this country also. While the Government of India is spending nearly 62 million pounds for maintaining the military in India, it cannot even afford to spend a million sterling to alleviate the sufferings of the lepers! Even the several provincial Governments have done little or nothing in the direction. And if in the face of this grave neglect, the figures are increasing yearly, the blame is entirely Government's.

The Remedy.

There are two ways of dealing with this grave problem, and both of them must be applied simultaneously. There must be a legal measure empowering the Government to segregate people suffering from this disease, at the same time making provision to build asylums at convenient centres to house these men. One without the other is useless. They must be complementary to each other. Before passing a legal enactment there must be a sufficient number of the rest houses for the lepers where they could be housed and fed and treated. But Government have not the will to do either, and the problem remains where it was, a grave danger to the whole community. But what have the public done in this regard? They have done absolutely nothing, and is it any wonder that the disease is slowly increasing in this unfortunate country? While Government have got as much money as they require for increasing the salaries of the various services time after time, they have not got the wherewithal to shelter these poor maimed men! No doubt an amendment to the Leper Act has been passed, but nothing has been done beyond this. In fact no concentrated, no intelligent, continued, efforts have been made for the solution of the great problem.

Bombay's Apathy.

Take the case of Bombay city itself, where there are countless beggars. There must be more than a thousand lepers in the city itself, and the vast majority of these beggars without let or hindrance ply their trade in the public. They sprawl, at all times of the day, on the footpaths and ask for alms. They go to the shops and buy anything they like; they give change when necessary; they have got wives and children and the latter can be seen nestling in their laps; they use the footpaths as their permanent homes; every passer-by has to brush against them. And yet nothing is done! Some of these lepers are well-to-do and in their leisure hours, to supplement their other income, beg in the streets and charitable, but foolish, people give them alms in the shape of money. On Hindu holidays those lepers flock to the temples and in long rows they sit on both sides of the passage and every worshipper has to pass through them. It must be remembered that Hindu women, and even men, generally walk with bare feet, and the "disease is undoubtedly communicable" according to Sir Leonard. Some of these lepers are married and have children, and they get the disease from their parents. No steps are taken to remove healthy children from the suffering parents, in order to save them from the disease, while criminals are not allowed to keep their grown-up children and are compelled to give them up. Another thing is, that Indians, owing to their habits and temperament, take very little precaution against the disease, while in Europe every care is taken to prevent contagion. It is by severe measures taken in England and on the Continent that the disease has almost disappeared there, but in India on the other hand it is flourishing, without any sort of control. Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary for India, said that the authorities in India "were fully alive to the necessity for remedial measures." He referred hopefully to the increasing powers of the local Governments there for dealing with the disease. . . . He declared that anything that could be done to reduce the disease was of the greatest value to the Empire. Earl Winterton must have been speaking with his tongue in his cheek. The public would be glad to know what the Imperial or the different provincial Governments have done to deal with the problem on a vast scale. Certainly the establishment of a few asylums in this vast country is not enough to deal with such a grave problem! The inevitable Inchcape "axe" also came in for blame, but we do not think that the question can be solved by the appointment of a Director of Health! That gentleman has hitherto done nothing, and we do not think he is likely to do anything. If anybody has done anything, it is the Missionaries. The Auxiliary Body to the Mission to Lepers has done some very valuable work in the direction, but without adequate assistance from Government, they cannot achieve much. This body is treating about 5,000 lepers, out of a total of half a million—it is not a drop in the ocean, even.

The Mission to Lepers.

This Mission spends about £28,500 annually for the maintenance of this number, and to maintain and segregate a lakh of lepers would cost about 85 lakhs of rupees. Even if this small number is isolated, it could do to this country immense good. And can India not afford to spend this small sum, while it is rich enough to contribute lakhs of pounds for the maintenance of a costly staff for the League of Nations, in order to afford an opportunity to some Indians to show off his oratorical powers, or even for a British Empire Exhibition? The Mission to Lepers, a year ago, roused the public conscience to the gravity of the danger and asked for subscriptions, but since then nothing is known of the movement. This is a danger which should not be left to a private association, for it is too vast and too complex. It could only be adequately dealt with by Government, supported by the public exchequer. But for that will to do is required; mere mouthing of "pious humbug" like Earl Winterton's will not do. What is required is not *pucca* P. W. D. style buildings to house these unfortunates. Mere thatched huts, isolated from towns sufficient and nourishing food, with good medical attendance are all that are required. At Chingleput, in the Madras Presidency, on the recommendation of the Board of Health "thatched huts with mud walls and mud floor washed with cow-dung" are being erected, or have been approved. And at this rate it is calculated that a small sum of Rs. 2,000 will provide accommodation for 100 to 150 lepers, while a *pucca* building will accommodate only 12 men at that cost. India is a poor country, and although she has one of the costliest Civil Service in the world, she cannot afford to relieve the suffering of her children by spending 80 or 90 lakhs every year! But cannot the Indian public do something to relieve the misery of their brothers and sisters?

Religious Endowments.

In Mr. Krishnamurthi Iyer's pamphlet on "Leprosy in India" (Tagore and Co., Madras), he appeals for support to the large trust funds which the many temples and mosques in this country possess. If service of humanity is the greatest service to God, cannot these religious institutions do something to help lepers? And what is religion, after all, if it is divorced from humanity? It is for Indians themselves to do something in the direction, but they have miserably failed not because they are indifferent to the fate of their brethren, as will be seen from the misdirected charity given to these lepers in the streets, but because they have not yet realised the gravity of the danger that faces them. If the Christian Church has done so much in Europe for these sufferers, can it not do more than what it has already done in the direction?

The problem also requires to be attacked from all directions simultaneously. Every province must press the Government to do something towards the solution of it, for a combined effort is needed. Our legislators must do their best to press the question on the Government and thus rouse them to some sense of their duty. Unless and until the leper question is dealt with seriously in this country it is bound to remain where it is.

V. V. K.

A WAR FINANCE PROBLEM.

MR. ASQUITH ARBITRATES.

The arbitration that has just taken place between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, in which both sides agreed on Mr. Asquith as arbitrator, was the outcome of the financial transactions that took place between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments during the war.

During the war the Imperial Government received advances from Canada of something over one thousand million dollars. The Treasury, on their part, supplied the Canadian troops with food, clothing, munitions and British currency for paying Canadian troops. At the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer interim adjustments of account took place between the two at various dates up till March, 1920 when the Imperial Government owed Canada over a hundred million dollars.

When the final adjustment of the accounts came to be dealt with a decision had to be reached on the question of exchange. The Canadian Government held that payments made to them on account of the debt should be credited to Canada at the "rate of the day" on which the payments were made. On the other hand, the Treasury held that sterling must be credited at the par of exchange—4.86 2/3. Interim agreements were held by Canada to be tentative and for the convenience of the Treasury. The Treasury held that these agreements were final, and were not disposed to re-open them.

Mr. Asquith was called in to adjudicate and, in giving his award, has allowed exchange on all the transactions covered by interim agreements to stand. The outstanding balance due to the Canadian Government is to be settled at the "rate of the day" when payments were made. The claim of the Canadian Government involved in the question of exchange was for thirty-two million nine hundred thousand dollars, but the amount awarded by Mr Asquith was only eight million dollars.

The death is reported of Richard Hamilton Campbell, C.I.E, till recently Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. From Under Secretary to Madras Government in 1891 deceased became the Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras in 1902. He retired from the Indian Service in 1913, since when he was in the Mysore Palace Service. The news is received in the Palace with great concern and much sympathy is felt.

SALT TAX.

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

The following is the full text of the representation made to the Viceroy by the 20 members of the Assembly:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

We the undersigned members of the Indian Legislative Assembly beg to approach Your Excellency with our earnest and respectful representation on the question now engaging Your Excellency's attention, namely, the Indian Finance Bill. From the procedure already adopted by Your Excellency of sending a message to the Assembly through its President recommending the passing of the Indian Finance Bill, as amended by the Council of State, we apprehend that Your Excellency contemplates certifying the passage of the Bill in the form recommended. We venture to say, with all the earnestness we can command, that such a procedure is unwarranted and fraught with danger to the Constitution. Looking at it from every point of view, legal and political, we beg to point out that the step would prove risky and dangerous. We shall not rest our objection to the proposed action on technical grounds only, but mainly on ethical and economical grounds. We shall very briefly refer to the legal objection as it strikes us. Under section 67-B it is only if either Chamber fails to pass any Bill in the recommended form that Your Excellency can proceed to certify. We wish to draw pointed attention to the phares fails (sic) to pass and any Bill the stage at which the recommendation came to the Assembly was after the originating Chamber had passed the Bill, and it had been laid before the other Chamber, and in that other Chamber certain amendments were recommended to be passed, and that other Chamber had adopted those amendments, and the Bill came back to this Assembly with a report that the other Chamber had made certain amendments in the Bill as passed by the Assembly, and the concurrence of this Assembly was asked for with reference, to those amendments. It was at this stage Your Excellency's recommendation was received.

REFERENCE TO LAW.

In this connection, reference is respectfully invited to section 67, sub-clause 3 which speaks of the Bill being passed by the originating Chamber and afterwards the Bill is passed by the other Chamber without amendments or with amendments in which both the Chambers agree. There is no second occasion for passing the Bill in the originating Chamber, whether the originating Chamber agrees with the amendments made in the other Chamber or disagrees. In the latter case, this other Chamber might reconsider its position and agree to the Bill as passed in the orginating Chamber or both are obdurate a joint session may be invoked. The Assembly yesterday again by a majority for the third time reiterated its opinion that the salt tax should not be enhanced. It is quite possible that the other Chamber, the Council of State, might reconsider its position and assent to the view of the Assembly. To put it shortly, any recommendation intended to be made under that section should be made before the Bill is passed by one of the two Chambers. After that stage is passed there can be no recommendation nor certification except on a new Bill. The distinction between the Bill as a whole a clause in Bill and an amendment to a Bill is brought out in section 67 (2) a which also relates to another class of certificate by the Governor General. When section 67-B speaks of any Bill it means the whole and not a clause or amendments. Thereof reference may be made to section 63 of the Government of India Act, which speaks of the Bill being agreed to by both the Chambers with such amendments as may be agreed to by both. This, it is submitted, is not inconsistent with the contention above put forward. As regards the construction of section 67-B which contemplates a failure to pass on the part of the Chamber an active function on its part and not a legal implication arising out of something else done by that Chamber. The second question which arises under this head is whether it can be said that this reserve power of certification could be resorted to in the circumstance of this case.

PLEA OF "INTERESTS OF BRITISH INDIA."

The interests of British India no doubt a wide and vague term, but too much emphasis cannot be laid on the word. Essential reference may be made in this connection to a passage in the speech of Mr. Montagu when the Act was being discussed in Parliament. The power he suggests should be exercised with the knowledge that it is being applied to a nation which is being roused into self-consciousness, and not as if the Governor-General was managing an estate. From the first session of this Assembly it has always been jealous of safeguarding its rights under the new Constitution. About money bills and money grants. Your Excellency's attention is respectfully drawn to the debate in the Assembly in March 1921 which arose on a motion or on a suggestion by the Government that the Indian Finance Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The motion was withdrawn by the Government after discussion on the ground that it would be an infringement of the rights of the popular Assembly. Over money bills and money grants the only substantial difference between the old Imperial Council and the new Legislature so far as the Government of India is concerned is this power over the purse which has been granted to the Indian Legislature, and more especially to the Assembly.

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER RETRENCHMENTS.

The power which Your Excellency possesses of either resorting the grants of certifying money bills should it is respectfully submitted be used only on very rare occasions and only when justified by the most urgent necessity the point of difference between the Assembly and Your Excellency's Government as is well known arises out of the enhancement of the salt duty, which as your Excellency is aware had remained stationary from 1903 onwards, except for a small rise in 1916 on account of the necessities of the war. It has been freely recognised that this source of revenue should not be resorted to except as one of the ultimate resort, other sources failing. The sole ground on which this enhancement is sought to be justified on this occasion is the Budget deficit of a little over 3 crores. This should be balanced by further retrenchment, granting that the balancing is called for in the best financial interests of the country. We still hold the retrenchment is possible and if Lord Inchcape Committee's recommendations in economising the expenditure in several directions pointed out by them are followed, there will be no deficit whatsoever. Howsoever we venture to dispute the correctness of the position taken up by the Government on this matter. It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments advanced on both sides. We shall content ourselves by stating that there is a wide and honest difference of opinion on both these points, which is enough to show that it cannot be seriously stated or be contended that it is essential in the interests of British India, that the course resolved upon by the Government is the only one that should be adopted.

SALT TAX—"UNSOUND IN THEORY, AND UNPOPULAR."

It is submitted on all hands that the salt tax is unsound in theory, is wholly unpopular, and is likely to rouse bitterness against the Government. While the balancing of the Budget may be conceded to be a desirable end, it must be recognised that it can be bought at too dear a price. While gaining by balancing the Budget the Government of India will be losing its prestige and credit in other directions. The members of the Assembly were asked by your Excellency's Government to educate the country on the justice of the action taken by the Government of India in this respect. He must be an old man who after helping the Government for successive years in imposing extra heavy burden of taxation to the tune of nearly 30 crores should seek to justify the imposing of further taxation on this important necessity of life. The deficit is only an apparent deficit it is only a passing phase and need not be seriously taken into account. Opinions differ on this point, and they differ honestly. Both your Excellency and your august predecessor have recognised the valuable services rendered to Government at a critical juncture, both political and financial, by this Legislature and to ask them to go to the country to educate the people on this question is neither just nor fair. The country is just emerging out of a serious political conflagration which has been set on foot since the days of the Rowlatt Act muddle. Can the Assembly, which is said to have acted rightly in March, 1922, in refusing to enhance the salt duty, be told in March, 1923, that it is not acting honestly in refusing again to enhance the salt duty. It was the Government of India that was in the wrong in 1922, and it is the Government of India and the same section of members who insisted on the salt duty, last year, that are insisting on the salt duty this year. We request your Excellency's earnest and particular attention to this aspect of the question that a section of the members who recommended the enhancement of the salt duty advocated it because of the fear that their interests would suffer if a surcharge is put on the customs or on the income-tax. We are told that the articles of faith may change, but not so with reference to the people of this country. The records of the Government of India of 1903 bear testimony to the gratitude evinced by the people of this country. The salt tax was reduced by Lord Curzon's Government and your Excellency's Government would be wiping away that chapter if the certificate is resorted to. Your Excellency's attention is respectfully invited to the vigorous plea put forward by Sir Montagu Webb in the Legislative Assembly in his speech, of the warning given by the "Times of India" and the chorus of unanimity of condemnation from the Indian newspapers, deserve the most careful attention from your Excellency. The Anglo-Indian organs which are now tending advice to your Excellency to resort to this course are the very organs which advised your Excellency's predecessor to enact the Rowlatt Act, in the face of universal condemnation and opposition. We apprehend that a serious political situation will be created by the enhancement of salt duty which would weaken the Government and the Legislature, and would result in the people losing faith in the pledges already given.

REFORMS IN DANGER.

In conclusion we respectfully request your Excellency not to resort to the expedient of the certificate. Such a step would endanger the reforms antagonise the intelligentsia of the country, cause consternation among the people and would result in creating a sense of insecurity in the nation.

The Memorial is signed by Messrs. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer (Leader of the Democratic Party), Rangachariar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas of the National Party, K. C. Neogy, C. S. Subrahmanyam, B. Venkatapathi Raju, Bakshi Sohanlal, Sambanda Mudaliar, Sardar Gulabsingh, Shaikh Abdulmajid, Girdharlal, Agarwal Bagde, Mian Asjadulla, G. C. Nag, Kabiruddin Ahmad, B. H. Jatkar, J. Choudhari. Peare Lal, Bhai Mansingh and Ahmad Buksh.

VICEROY'S DECISION.

TO BE ANNOUNCED IN GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

It is generally expected that Lord Reading's decision certifying the Salt Tax may be announced to-morrow in a Gazette Extraordinary.

SALT TAX CERTIFICATION.

OPEN CHALLENGE TO NATIONAL SELF RESPECT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole country should congratulate itself at the very happy conclusion of the Salt tax controversy between the Government and the representatives of the country. I say deliberately that the conclusion is happy because the certification of the clause in the Finance Bill raising the tax from Re 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 has come to the country as an unmixed blessing in disguise. On the one hand it has unmistakably exposed the sort of mentality that lies behind the ruling class and on the other it has proved beyond doubt the hollowness rather, the helplessness of the Reforms Act. As I have already said in one of my previous letters on the subject, the Salt test has proved itself as the Acid test—though Salt is an alkali—of the worth of the reforms in the hands of the bureaucracy. The defenders of the Reforms have failed miserably. If they are true to the land which gave them birth, if they are true to the Salt they eat, and if they are to the cause which they profess to be most dear to their heart they have no option but to resign their seats in the Legislature. It is true that the resignation will not alter the situation even to the tenth of a degree. The bureaucratic Government will go on undaunted. True. But a resignation *en masse* of the unofficial members will produce a great moral influence not only in this country but also in England and all over the civilized world. To produce this influence solitary resignations will not avail. Nothing but a solid front can achieve anything. The leaders of the different parties in the Indian Legislature should move in the matter of the unofficial members, elected and nominated, resigning in a body and presenting their resignations in a lot. If they have not so much self-respect as to accept the challenge and deal with it appropriately, will they be justified in taking their seats again in the Legislature? If the matter is one in which the self-respect of an individual is concerned it is a different thing altogether. But here, the self-respect of the Nation is involved. There is only one alternative under which the members of the Legislature can consistent with self-respect go back to their respective seats, viz., the alternative of the determination to oppose every Government measure with a view to compel the Viceroy to resort to exceptions rather than the rule to govern the country if the members have not that determination, they must resign if they do not want to betray their country.

Now, Sir, to strengthen and support the action of the unofficial members, public meetings must be held all over the country, to protest against the action of the Viceroy and to signify the national resentment but not to ask any favour of the Government here or in England. But first of all a national protest meeting must be held in one place in India either in Madras, Calcutta or Bombay. Bombay seems to be the most convenient centre. Further, there is luckily one additional favourable circumstance. It is this. Probably by the 14th of April, the Deputation of the Assembly will sail for England—I mean the deputation in connection with Kenya. So far as we know, the deputation are not bound by a set terms of reference. They are at liberty to engage themselves in any work in England. They will not grudge to receive any mandate from the nation to be executed in England on its behalf. They will be only glad to do it. Therefore, a national protest meeting must be held before the deputation sail, and a clear mandate given to them to take all the necessary measures in England to restrict the right of the Viceroy to ride roughshod over the Vote of the Assembly i.e., the will of the representatives of the Nation, to exceptional circumstances—circumstances which might endanger the safety and security of the country in their real sense. The deputation may be strengthened by additional members who might be specially empowered to carry on an agitation in England. The political organisations in the country should lose no time. Will the Liberal Federation and the National Home Rule League whose members have taken up the main defence of the Reforms move in the matter before it becomes too late. The Liberals are wanting in kinetic energy; but Mrs. Besant has too much of it. So far as the city of Bombay is concerned, the Bombay Presidency Association must take up the lead.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon March, 28.

"CAN SURVEYORS BE INTERESTED IN WORKSHOPS'?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is there red tapeism going on even in a leading shipping organization like Lloyds, London? If not, how is it, that its Local Surveyor Mr. Macfarlane, has not been able to enlighten us on this important shipping matter, "whether ships' all-surveyors can be interested in local workshops"? This point was raised in your esteemed paper thrice last year; and it was hoped, that Mr. Macfarlane would obtain the expert opinion of Lloyds, London, and solve this difficulty of shipping people. It is very probable, that Mr. Macfarlane may shun publicity. But, here is the question of public duty; and whilst he may not divulge the name of the Surveyor, who surveys the ships and places the repair work in the hands of his own Company, yet, it is but his plain duty, as Lloyd's Surveyor in Bombay, to lay down the law firmly, that either the Surveyor must cease his surveying work, or should sever his connection with the ship-repairing concern. Surely, Mr. Macfarlane's modesty should not stand in the way of his public duty. We have waited for his decision long enough; and we should now have it.—Yours, etc.,

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THREE GREAT ACHARYAS.

SANKARA, RAMANUJA, MADHWA.

Preface:—Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are the three Great Acharyas whose teachings hold sway over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They are equally appreciated by the best thinkers of the day even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under one cover critical sketches of their life and times together with an exposition of their respective systems of philosophy. It is hoped that this comprehensive edition will be welcomed by the public.

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CORPORATION AND NATIONAL STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public of Bombay are under a deep debt of gratitude to you for the editorial published in your issue of Saturday last under the headline "Corporation and National Style of Architecture." From the report of the animated debate in the Corporation I understand that the words "Indian Architecture" have been absolutely misunderstood by the Municipal Commissioner and numerous other members of the Corporation. One of the members, Mr. Gamadia, said, that "Indian style of Architecture is ugly and is responsible for spoiling some of the best sites in Bombay", and he thinks that the Post Office and Prince of Wales Museum are mere pigeon holes fit for only doves." In reply to this some explanation is needed. He seems to have forgotten that the buildings he referred to are public buildings and that besides they are monumental buildings, in which the time taken for designing and the cost have not at all been taken into consideration. In such cases, elaboration and enrichment of details are bound to occur. What the Association emphasised in their petition to the Corporation was not with reference to monumental buildings, but that buildings erected in Indian style be planned as scientifically and carried out as economically as in the case of buildings erected in foreign styles. The instances they have quoted in their representation, like the Prince of Wales Museum and the General Post Office, are quoted simply with a view to point out that Government Departments like the P. W. D. have already commenced to give encouragement to such styles, and to ask why buildings other than these should not be erected in Indian style. Practising architects are not always called upon to solve the problem of monumental buildings, but to prepare designs of buildings, like a bungalow, villa, living quarters, servants' quarters, garage, chawls, etc. It is these buildings which have to be designed in Indian style and so far as simplicity and strength of structure are concerned, the Association assures us that no additional cost will be involved. These buildings do not require much ornamentation as the monumental buildings. To my surprise I find that a builder in reinforced concrete construction like Mr. Dhondy supported Mr. Gamadia. Mr. Dhondy is a well known partner in the firm of Messrs. K. S. Dhondy & Co. who knows better architecture than other members of the Corporation, and it was never expected that such an experienced man like him who knows much of building construction would ever show such a want of discrimination as he did.

The next speaker was Sir Dinshaw Petit, who advanced his argument in a very hopeless manner as usual and at the outset began with a demand for Italian style and wandered into irrelevant issues. He did not think "that the Italian style of Architecture was most suitable for the Bombay climate". One would like to ask Sir Dinshaw what the climate has to do with the features of a building. The Indian style does not mean that buildings should be erected with materials other than those used at present. What it means is that the features should vary in character—instead of having the round arch we should have the pointed arch, instead of having the tiled verandah roof, let us have Chhaja, instead of having the mouldings in Gothic Roman and other styles let us have them Indian in character. This is all that is meant by Indian style. Furthermore, he said "that the Italian style of Architecture is the most suitable style for Bombay," and he went on to say "that it was dangerous for the Corporation to lay down a rule that a building should be of a particular style, simply because it was Indian, and it might appeal to sentiment, but they must see to the practical side of it." Sir, let me inform Sir Dinshaw that the Association has never asked the Corporation to abide by any hard and fast rule and they do not want to tie them down by a red tape. What they asked was only to give effect to the suggestion wherever it was practicable to do so. Where was the necessity of using such an extravagant language and condemnation, bred of ignorance, which might be well indulged in by an American globe-trotter?

Sir, I agree with you, that the report of the Commissioner is quite strange and is based on incorrect data. It is very regrettable that the persons from whom he had obtained informations on this point were not the proper persons to guide him in the right direction. It is needless to refer to the plea of additional cost. In the vernacular papers it is reported that the Commissioner thinks that to erect buildings in Indian style with domes would be more costly. The dome is not the only feature that represents the Indian style, and it is very rarely used in modern buildings, and besides the Association has not asked the Corporations to design buildings with bulbous domes like that of the Gole Gumbaz of Bijapur, which is considered to be the biggest dome in the world, or like the Taj.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Turner and Dr. Sukhia deserve to be congratulated on their fight for the Indian style.

In conclusion I wish that those who desire to design their buildings in Indian style, and who are afraid the same might be costly, will approach the Architectural Association and I am sure as per their challenge made in the last para of their last letter to the Corporation, they will ever be ready to furnish such persons with alternative schemes which will be cheap enough. I think this is the only way to remove the veil of ignorance as to the costliness of Indian style.—Yours, etc.,

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J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.

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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have no doubt you are well aware that the Police Charges Act imposed an obligation upon the Corporation of Bombay to provide a monthly sum of Rs. 34,541-10-8 towards the Government Exchequer, "and in consideration of such monthly payments Government shall continue to control and maintain the institutions specified in schedule U." (Vide Section 62 of the Municipal Act). One of the institutions is St. George's Hospital popularly known as the European General Hospital. In view of this obligation Government have addressed a letter to the Corporation inquiring whether they have any objection to the transfer of control and maintenance to an European Association. The arrangement between Government and the Association is that Government will construct the Hospital and make an annual grant of Rs. 1,50,000 and the Association guarantees or undertakes to defray the whole expenditure of maintaining. It is anticipated that the minimum cost of maintenance will be 4,50,000. Government will thereby be relieved to the extent of3 lakhs of rupees and thus make an excellent bargain for the Provincial purse.

I am, however, concerned with the fate of the members of my own community known as East Indians. The East Indians in Bombay are almost completely anglicised. The language of Bacon has become the mother-tongue of the East Indians as foretold more than half a century ago by the late Mr. De Silva, the famous editor of the defunct "O Patriota". After the regime of Dr. Collie the doors of St. George's Hospital were always open to us. So far as I know, no member of my community experienced any difficulty about admission. But will this be continued after the transfer of control? There are also the Goans and the Mangalorians with more or less Europeanised habits. I would suggest that some provision should be made for Indian Christians with European habits, as the existing hospitals are utterly unsuitable to them.

I am not acquainted with the origin and history of St. George's Hospital to understand the obligation of Government to spend over 30 lakhs of rupees in purchasing land and erecting an upto-date hospital and contributing Rs. 1,50,000 annually to render it obligatory for Government to make it *exclusively* European. The word European indicates that the patients need not be British Subjects. Unless there exists some special agreement or obligation, the exclusion of Indian Christians with European habits from St. George's Hospital would be manifestly unjust. I trust this letter will catch the eye of Government and of the Guarantors in order that the present privileges be purpetuated under the new arrangement.—Yours, etc.

ANTHONY HENRIQUES.

Bombay, March 26

CAUSE OF CALCUTTA NURSES' ILLNESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day relating to the recent outbreak of illness among the nurses of the Medical College Hospital, Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Minister in charge of Public Health, said that 30 nurses were affected. Contamination was caused by toxin in milk from becillus enteriditisor of bacterial orgin which was particularly resistant to heat and was not destroyed by milk coming to the boiling point. Chemical examination disproved the theory that copper poisoning was the cause. The Minister had heard rumours that unsuitable food was served to nurses but to the best of his belief the rumours were incorrect. The cost of nurses' food per head was twelve annas per diem. Replying to another question the Minister said the rumour that milk was boiled in copper pot was false. Fortunately no fatal result occurred. All the nurses recovered quickly and at present only two were left in the hospital who, however, were not suffering from the result of poisoning but from mild malaria.

A Shillong message of March 27th says the Hon. Rai Bahadur Chamasyam Barua, Minister for Local Self-Government, who was seriously ill for some weeks, died here yesterday. The Minister for Education will for the present take charge of portfolio for which his late colleague was responsible.—A. P.

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LATEST ADDITION TO COMMONS.

Although their occupations are not quite so diversified as were those of Mr. Chesterton's "Club of Queer Trades," the members of the House of Commons cover a wide range. The present House, writes the "Daily Herald," includes members of trades and professions which, hitherto, have not been represented on its benches.

We now have, in Mr. Jack Hayes, the victor of Edge Hill, the first policeman M. P.

Prominence has recently been given to the fact that Mr. James Stewart (Labour, St. Rollox) is the first hairdresser to sit in the House. Another Glasgow member, the Rev. Campbell Stephen, was a teacher of science in a higher-grade school.

Labour, in fact, shows the larger number of new trades to be represented. Mr. Francis A. Broad, the Labour member for Edmonton, is a scientific instrument maker, and Mr. Alfred Barnes, the Co-operative member for East Ham, is an artist in gold and silver.

Representatives of the theatrical profession are not unknown at St. Stephen's, but in Mr. Patrick Collins, the Liberal who sits for Walsall, the showman has his first M. P. Captain Martin, the N.L. member for Romford, is the managing-director of a cinematograph film company, and Mr. Ben Riley, Labour member for Dewsbury, is a master book binder.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

In the course of a leading article "The "Manchester Guardian" says:—

It is better not to treat this vital matter as though it were a question merely of the personality of Mr. Lloyd George. It is much more than that; it is a question of the future of Liberalism. In politics the question of persons must of course always count, and count heavily, but it is that of principles which alone is essential. The party has gone through a time of desperate trial; its detractors, from whichever side of politics, are ready enough to declare it moribund or dead. Those who carry its spirit in their hearts and minds know that all that is vital in it was never more alive, and that if it has suffered, that is chiefly because it has not dared sufficiently to assert itself. Half of it was linked in an embrace of death with another party which only tolerated an alliance against which its more convinced and active elements at last revolted. That phase is over. The whole party is now free, or if there are a few who have compromised themselves by election pledges or whose natural affinities would lead them back to the camp which they have recently deserted, they can be left to find their own place in their own time. What matters is that Liberalism should be itself again, that in Parliament it should once more speak with a single voice, and that any differences of conviction or tendency which may exist in the party to-day, as they have in the Liberal party always existed, should at least not be complicated by personal rancours or the memory of former wrongs. Is that too much to ask? Surely not where big men and not small men are concerned, and where great national interests are at stake. The question of leadership does not arise; it may never arise. The party has its recognised leader. Mr. George declares himself no aspirant for a throne which is not vacant. What he does ask is that he should be permitted to cooperate on terms of friendliness and consultation, and that a common policy should thus if possible be evolved. That is a first step, and more might follow. There would be no formal combination, and there might at times be differences of judgment. But at least such differences would be minimised and a fresh spirit would be infused into the party. It is surely impossible that two wings of the same party which circumstances, it is true, have for a time divided, but which differ no more than Liberals commonly differ in conviction and policy, should face each other coldly, in the attitude of enemies rather than of friends, when all the time there is a great work crying out to be done and the whole future of the party is at stake.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholker has given a donation of Rs. 100 to the Shikshannoti Mandal, Ambewadi, Girgaon.

A Press note, issued by the Bombay Government says that the Government have opened a centre for anti-rabic treatment at the Civil Hospital at Karwar

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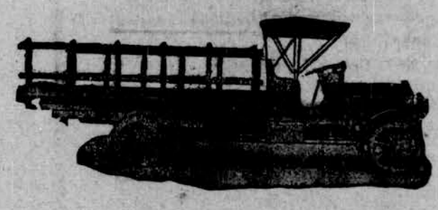

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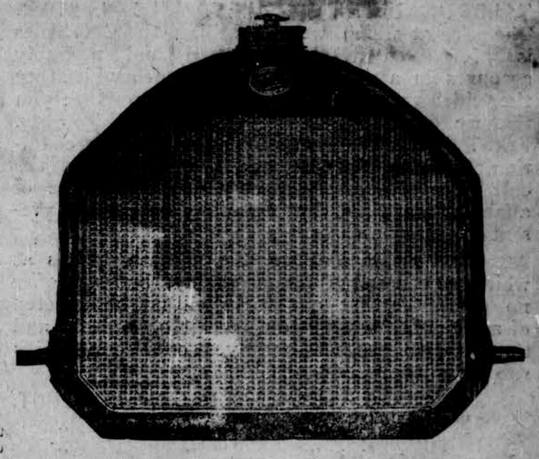

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